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Hanoi Said to Send S. Stern Reply on Overture for Talks

By Murrey Marder

LONDON, April 14 (WP).—The United States has received a reply from Hanoi, Vietnam, to the Ford administration's overture for exploratory talks, a source said yesterday. The response is characterized as "very hard-line" or "very hard-core" in many respects, "closing the door" to the discussions.

A source said the reply "establishes preconditions" for talks, but shows that the U.S. offer of March 36 was delivered.

New Deuce' Bobbed Up U.S. Debut

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP).—A fresh \$2 billion "new deuce" like hotcakes in Boston, Cleveland's largest and customers lined up in a Charlotte, N.C., bank today.

"new deuce" arrived, millions of Americans with open hands to welcome it back like a long-lost friend.

British Colonel Is Arrested Arms-Contract Bribe Case

LONDON, April 14 (UPI).—A British lieutenant colonel in what may be one of the biggest bribery cases in the history of defense is in Britain in recent

said he was involved in and corruption of defense officials in the placing of arms contracts.

Police said the investigation began in August, 1974, in the Middle East.

Two Scotland Yard detectives flew in 1974 to Oman, on the Persian Gulf, to investigate alleged misappropriation of defense funds and property.

Britain for several years has given military aid to Oman in a 10-year war against Communist-backed rebels.

About 700 British officers have been serving with the Oman Army.

Police said the two Scotland Yard officers later went to the United States to interview sales representatives interested in selling electronic defense equipment to Britain. The companies were not identified.

Police sources said the two Scotland Yard officers recently completed their report.

Defense Ministry sources said sales executives of several British companies also were questioned. They said several sales executives of a company were asked to resign.

The couple had flown to Omsk to attend the trial of a Crimean Tatar, Mustafa Djamiliev, 31. He is charged with slandering the Soviet state in defense of his ethnic group, which he exiled to a remote region during World War II for allegedly collaborating with the Nazis.

Tass said that Mr. Sakharov, whom it called a "notorious figure," barged into the courtroom with his wife and began to demand seats for themselves.

Monday in Paris. The Vietnamese Embassy there gave it to the U.S. Embassy, a State Department official said yesterday.

U.S. officials said yesterday that the Hanoi message "being studied right now" and declined to discuss any specific aspects.

Hanoi Editorial Administration sources indicated that the diplomatic message was somewhat less caustic in tone than an editorial highly critical of the U.S. overture. The editorial was published Monday in the official North Vietnamese newspaper, Nhan Dan.

The Hanoi newspaper charged that the U.S. offers "to normalize relations" are "a ruse, a merchandise offered by the Ford-Kissinger administration to the home market" in this election year.

It said that "for all its glitzy words, the Ford administration does not yet want to normalize relations with Vietnam." If that is the real U.S. goal, Nhan Dan said, the United States "must prove this by deeds."

Instead, the article said, the United States is "trying to buy voters with its 'goodwill' and putting the blame on Vietnam."

"Early Settlement" The Hanoi newspaper said: "Since the complete liberation of South Vietnam in April, 1975, the DRV government (North Vietnam) has many times declared that it is ready to talk with the U.S. government to reach an early settlement of the remaining postwar affairs concerning Vietnam and the United States as provided by the Paris agreement."

Nhan Dan went on to specify that the "remaining postwar affairs" include: "The U.S. commitment to withdraw its troops from Vietnam." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



ANTI-SYRIA MARCH—Palestinian and leftist Lebanese demonstrators marched in the southern port of Sidon yesterday to protest Syria's military movements and blockade.

In Tyre and Sidon Marches

Lebanese Protest Syrian Presence

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, April 14.—Thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians marched in the ports of Tyre and Sidon today to protest Syria's growing involvement in Lebanese affairs.

The marches took place without incident, thereby supporting diplomatic efforts to restrict the Syrian military presence to certain limits.

Meanwhile, Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat tried to repair relations between leftists and Syria.

Mr. Arafat spent the day

talking to Muslim leftist leaders and conferring with Syrian government officials by telephone, political sources said. His talks followed a freeze on movement by Syrian troops after they crossed into Lebanon last week to seal all border routes and prevent ammunition supplies reaching warring Lebanese factions.

Syrian troops were concentrated at Masmra, on the Beirut-Damascus highway, and the nearby towns of Deir Zanhoun and Anjar.

The concern over Syrian troop

presence in Lebanon has temporarily overshadowed the internal crisis in which leftist and rightist gunmen face each other across fragile truce lines and political leaders mull over the election of a new president.

Shells fell in both parts of divided Beirut today. Each side blamed the other for the incidents. Hospital sources said that at least 6 persons were killed and about 30 injured in an artillery attack on Muslim West Beirut.

The political situation remained highly confused as the various factions jockeyed for position. French special envoy Georges Corse was pursuing his talks in Damascus, while according to some reports has 16,000 or 17,000 armed men under its command here.

Diplomatic sources said that Syria's Soviet allies had made it clear in Damascus that, in Moscow's view, Syrian intervention should only go up to a certain point and should not go beyond the role of a police operation here.

Observers here said that this seemed to coincide with the U.S. viewpoint and fell in with reports that Israel had also established a "red line" beyond which Syrian intervention would force it to act.

Today, leftist saboteurs set fire to the parliament building in downtown Beirut.

"The parliament fire is a premeditated act of sabotage," a police official said.

Kissinger Sees Gains WASHINGTON, April 14 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger told Congress today that the situation in Lebanon had improved greatly in recent weeks and it was possible to see the lines of a political settlement emerging.

However, while discussing the matter later with reporters, Mr. Kissinger added, "The situation could blow up tomorrow."

Fulfilling His Duty "As secretary of state I have the obligation to make clear what I feel the consequences of certain events are, even if we cannot necessarily control them," Mr. Kissinger said. "I believe the advent of Communism in Western European countries is likely to produce a sequence of events in which other European countries will also be tempted to move in the same direction."

"This, in turn, is going to produce governments in which the degree of cooperation that has become characteristic of Atlantic relations will become increasingly difficult, in which their own internal priorities are going to be away from concern with defense, which will produce new opportunities for outside pressures and a move towards a more neutralist conception of foreign policy," Mr. Kissinger said.

He said that if Communists cannot expect to find the freedom of expression they enjoyed in Beirut in any other Arab capital. Many businessmen have also given up on plans to reopen all full strength in Beirut if peace returns. They will continue to shuttle between Europe and the wealthy oil countries of the Persian Gulf, where most of their business has been in recent years.

"We've patched together a business network that operates out of Paris, Cairo, Athens and other cities, since there is no single alternative to Beirut," a leading Lebanese marketing consultant said here. "The services Beirut used to offer will now come from wherever the Lebanese are."

No Stereotype Many of the Lebanese who have come to Paris hardly fit the stereotype of refugees. The more affluent stay at expensive hotels near the Champs-Elysees, and the purchase of luxury apartments by Lebanese families has helped boost the French real-estate market.

Bitterness and confusion are apparent among the Lebanese here. "Some will admit that we made mistakes," But they add, "But we didn't deserve this much punishment." In fact, it is the ordinary people of Beirut who have paid for the mistakes, not the exiles," Miss Adnan said.

Miss Adnan has published three books of poetry in English and French and her essays and criticism have been published in a number of Arab newspapers. The daughter of a Christian (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Showdown With Italian Left Looms Fanfani, Foe of Reds, Gets Christian Democrat Post

ROME, April 14 (Reuters).—Italy's ruling Christian Democratic party, in a surprise move, tonight elected veteran center-rightist Amintore Fanfani as chairman of its National Council.

The development, indicating a major shift to the right by the Catholic party, was interpreted by political observers as removing any doubts that Italy can avoid holding early general elections in June to resolve the current political crisis.

The election of Mr. Fanfani, 63, who was premier four times between 1954 and 1963, appeared to pave the way for a Christian Democratic confrontation with the Communists and Socialists.

Observers said it removed any possibility of a compromise to avoid general elections on June 13 or 20.

Mr. Fanfani's triumph in the council election also seemed to limit the power of Christian Democratic party secretary Benigno Zaccagnini, a left-winger who has argued for a softer line toward the Communists.

The National Council also elected a new 42-man executive committee, and party sources said that on 16 Mr. Fanfani and his supporters have a 21-19 majority over Mr. Zaccagnini's leftist group, with two independents rounding out the membership.

Mr. Fanfani, a former university professor, has remained an unsavory and vocal anti-Communist in a political career spanning more than 20 years.

He was ousted from the party secretaryship last July after leading the Christian Democrats through two setbacks—a 1974 referendum on divorce and last year's regional elections, which were marked by strong Communist gains throughout Italy.

If those gains are reinforced in a national election in June, the Communists could overtake the Christian Democrats as Italy's strongest party.

The Communists and Socialists have said that the only hope of avoiding elections in June is for the Christian Democrats to agree to work out with the other parties a common emergency platform to resolve the country's economic and political crisis.



Amintore Fanfani addressing a news conference in Rome.

The lira regained ground sharply in light trading on the foreign exchange market today, closing at 877 to \$1 after opening at 894-897—an improvement of more than 2 per cent. The Italian currency sank to an all-time low of 916 to \$1 yesterday.

Fiat's Riva car factory near Turin was heavily damaged overnight by a fire that the management described as a terrorist action.

Damage was estimated at 1 billion lire (\$1,140,000). It was the third fire at a Fiat factory in the Turin area in a month. Other firms have also been hit by arson recently.

European 'Domino Theory'

Kissinger Calls Rome a Key Test

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, April 14 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger warned yesterday that if Communists entered the Italian government, a result might be a long-term dangerous trend in the West because other European countries would be "tempted" to move in the same direction.

In one of his most forceful statements about the dangers he sees facing the Atlantic alliance, Mr. Kissinger in effect enunciated a "domino theory" for Europe: If one country opened its government to the Communists, others would probably follow.

Addressing the annual meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the secretary of state said, "The United States must not create the impression it would be indifferent to such developments."

"We should not delude ourselves that it would not mark a historic change, that it would not have long-term and very serious consequences," he said.

The remarks of George Ball, Paul Warnke and Prof. Zbigniew Brzezinski of Columbia University, constituted a wide-ranging attack on policies enunciated by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. They spoke during a panel discussion before the convention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. Mr. Kissinger addressed the convention later in the day.

Mr. Ball, a former under secretary of state, said that the Christian Democratic party, which now operates a one-party minority government in Italy, has shown itself to be "corrupt." He said it has become "a flabby, almost useless force" while the Communist party has been delivering jobs and houses to the Italian people.

Mr. Brzezinski said that the rise of Communism in Italy is a "fatal" to NATO. Mr. Kissinger has stated that the participation of Communists in the Italian government would be "unacceptable."

None directly challenged Mr. Kissinger's stated goals, but they criticized him as displaying a penchant for secrecy and a tendency to focus U.S. foreign policy on the Soviet Union. In their joint view, the times require more openness and more attention to relations with traditional allies in Western Europe and Japan and with the developing world.

All also objected to Mr. Kissinger's portrayal of the United States as divided and incapable of action because of the unwillingness of Congress to continue aiding South Vietnam and Cambodia before their fall to the Communists and because of Congress's refusal to continue covers (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

3 Democratic Advisers in U.S. See Communist Role in Italy

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, April 14 (UPI).—Three former officials of Democratic administrations said yesterday that a future Italian government is likely to include the Communist party and the United States should be prepared to deal with such a regime.

The remarks of George Ball, Paul Warnke and Prof. Zbigniew Brzezinski of Columbia University, constituted a wide-ranging attack on policies enunciated by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. They spoke during a panel discussion before the convention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. Mr. Kissinger addressed the convention later in the day.

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Sakharovs Accused of Attack Police at a Dissident's Trial

By Peter Onos

COW, April 14 (WP).—Peace Prize winner Andrei Sakharov and his wife, Yelena, accused today of assaulting policemen—a potentially criminal charge—after a in a Siberian courtroom a fellow dissident was on

Sakharovs were taken to a station in Omsk but were not after questioning, according to Tass, the official press. There was no indication whether the Sakharovs will be charged although the report said the couple had been hit by militia (police)

er the Soviet criminal code, charge carries a maximum of 15 years' imprisonment. But Tass also referred to act of "hooliganism," a much more serious offense, usually equivalent to disorderly conduct in the States.

Relatives of the dissident physicist received a telephone call this morning from friends who said that the Sakharovs had been detained but no further information was available. So far, Tass has provided the only details on the incident.

The couple had flown to Omsk to attend the trial of a Crimean Tatar, Mustafa Djamiliev, 31. He is charged with slandering the Soviet state in defense of his ethnic group, which he exiled to a remote region during World War II for allegedly collaborating with the Nazis.

Tass said that Mr. Sakharov, whom it called a "notorious figure," barged into the courtroom with his wife and began to demand seats for themselves.

When a policeman tried to quiet them, Tass said, Mr. Sakharov "slapped" him and a police major, Mrs. Sakharov, the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Refugees From Beirut Despair of Returning

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS, April 14 (UPI).—"I see a tidal wave coming, our housewives with burning skins, the oil-bearing bodies that would destroy the banks they built. The earthquakes destroyed Beirut three times. The fourth is coming."

Etal Adnan wrote this vision in poetic form nearly six years ago, when Beirut was at the height of its prosperity. Now the Lebanese poet and painter watches in grief as her grim prophecy is fulfilled.

"The Beirut we knew is destroyed," she said in a café near the Seine. "What made it charming and bearable is destroyed. Paris will be the intellectual capital of the Arab world now."

Until a month ago, most of the 35,000 refugees in France seemed to look upon their exile as a temporary situation that would end shortly. Then the fighting and destruction escalated sharply and hopes in the exile community began to dwindle. Now, looking back on a year of civil war that has left at least 15,000 dead, the diminutive Arab woman admits for the first time that she has doubts about returning to Beirut soon.

Bankers, Architects The Lebanese community here already includes a major part of the intellectual and financial elite of what was the Arab world's most sophisticated society. Lebanese bankers, architects, interior decorators and journalists are among those who have settled in France, the former colonial power in Lebanon.

Two Arab publishing houses from Beirut are planning to start operations here and distribute their books throughout the Middle East from Paris. A weekly Arabic-language newspaper is also under discussion.

Arab writers admit that they cannot expect to find the freedom of expression they enjoyed in Beirut in any other Arab capital. Many businessmen have also given up on plans to reopen all full strength in Beirut if peace returns. They will continue to shuttle between Europe and the wealthy oil countries of the Persian Gulf, where most of their business has been in recent years.



Etal Adnan in Paris.

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Fiat's Leader Warns Italians Not to 'Panic' Over Left's Rise

MILAN, April 14 (AP).—Giovanni Agnelli, president of the Fiat automotive firm and of the Italian Manufacturers Association, said today that he opposes granting the Communists a power-sharing role in government but he said that Italy should not be afraid of other parties' moves for a political entente with them.

Mr. Agnelli was quoted in an interview by Corriere della Sera, a Milan newspaper. He was commenting on the dramatic lira and stock losses that developed Monday in reaction to prospects of early parliamentary elections through which the Communists may win a government role.

"I have already stated and I

repeat it that I will be far happier if the Communists do not achieve power," Mr. Agnelli said. "On the other hand, I find the panic of some people absurd. They believe, perhaps, that the Communists, on achieving power, would transform Italy into a dictatorship overnight."

"In my view, however, what matters is not what the Communists will do but what the other parties will do. The behavior of each party, each political group, is influenced by the behavior of other parties and political groups. What matters is that there should be no power vacuum and that no one should get discouraged and give up."

Mr. Agnelli said that the rise of Communism in Italy is a "fatal" to NATO. Mr. Kissinger has stated that the participation of Communists in the Italian government would be "unacceptable."

None directly challenged Mr. Kissinger's stated goals, but they criticized him as displaying a penchant for secrecy and a tendency to focus U.S. foreign policy on the Soviet Union. In their joint view, the times require more openness and more attention to relations with traditional allies in Western Europe and Japan and with the developing world.



WET WAIT—Rain added to the discomfort of commuters queued up yesterday for buses in a Tokyo suburb during a half-day strike by national railroad workers.

As Lacking Equal Representation

Japan Court Invalidates Electoral System

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, April 14 (AP)—The Supreme Court of Japan declared the nation's electoral system unconstitutional today because it fails to provide equal representation or to give equal weight to each vote.

The court ruled 5-7 that the 1973 lower house election in Chiba prefecture near Tokyo was unconstitutional because of inequality in voter distribution.

The plaintiffs, a group of voters from Chiba, contended that a representative from their heavily

populated district represented 381,000 voters while a seat in a rural district in central Japan represented only 79,000 voters.

The court agreed, reversing a decision made last April. The majority opinion cited the constitutional provision that "all people are equal under the law and there shall be no discrimination in political, economic, or social relations."

The court, however, ruled that the outcome of the 1973 election in the district in question was valid. It declared that to change the results at this late date would

seriously and adversely affect the public well-being.

The consequences of the decision were not exactly clear. But it seemed likely to weaken the already crumbling Liberal Democratic party that has governed Japan for 25 years and to favor its leftist opponents.

The Liberal Democrats, whose power base has been in the conservative rural areas, have held a far larger number of seats in the more powerful lower house of parliament than its overall popular vote would justify.

The party has not restricted seats nearly so fast as the rapid shift in population from the farms to the cities in Japan's postwar industrial surge.

Choices Unclear

Just what happens next was also not clear as the court did not say what should be done to rectify the imbalance. Whether a simple redistribution of seats, or an electoral restructuring or a fundamental revision of the system was required was left open.

Ichitaru Ide, the chief cabinet secretary and senior government spokesman, told Japanese news that the court decision would be studied.

Neither Mr. Ide nor anyone on his staff was available for more detailed explanation of what the government intended to do about the decision.

Japan's electoral system is a complicated, multi-seat affair with proportional representation. Each electoral district has three, four, five or six seats but each voter has only one vote.

Sakharovs Accused of Attack On Police at a Dissident's Trial

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report said, "struck the commandant of the courtroom."

The report added that Mrs. Sakharov said she "deliberately" hit the policeman while Mr. Sakharov said he acted "because militiamen had allegedly tried to twist his arms."

Mr. Sakharov, who was denied a visa last fall to travel to Norway for the Nobel Prize ceremony, is the holder of many top Soviet honors for his work as a physicist before he turned to human rights campaigning in the 1960s. These prizes and his international prestige are thought to be the reasons why he has never been prosecuted for his dissident activities, although many of his friends have been brought to trial.

Another Proceeding

Mr. Sakharov decided to fly to Omsk for the Djemilev trial rather than stay in Moscow for the simultaneous opening trial of Andrei Tverdokhlebov, 46, a close ally in the Soviet human rights movement. The physicist said he made the choice because Omsk is a city closed to foreigners whereas the Tverdokhlebov proceedings would be followed by Western journalists here.

Correspondents were not, however, permitted into the courtroom.

Mr. Tverdokhlebov, a leader of the Soviet chapter of Amnesty International, the worldwide human rights group, has been in jail for a year, awaiting trial on charges of slandering the state.

Meanwhile, the sister of the country's former dictator, Generalissimo Francisco Franco, says that the country has been falling apart since his death.

AMERICAN CATHEDRAL

23 Avenue George-V, Paris (80).
Telephone: 339-17-70

HOLY WEEK SERVICES

Good Friday, April 16

12:00 p.m. Stabat Mater by Pergolesi. Requiem by Fauré. Choral Choir. Organ. Instruments: Reading of Crucifixion and Prayers.

Holy Saturday, April 17

5:00-6:00 p.m. Easter Vigil. Baptism. Confirmation.

Easter Sunday, April 18

7:30 a.m. The Holy Communion II. Cathedral Choir.

Bishop's Vigil. Requiem.

11:00 a.m. Festival. Holy Communion. Choral Choir. Organ. Brass. Dean Oliver, conductor.

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New Regime Is Announced In Cambodia

Khien Samphan, 45, Succeeding Sihanouk

BANGKOK, April 14 (AP)—Khien Samphan, one of the two Communists believed to be the dominant men in the Cambodian government, was named chief of state today, the Phnom Penh radio announced.

The other man believed to share power with him, Ieng Sary, remained a deputy premier, and the premier's post went to a virtual unknown, Tol Sat.

Another veteran Communist of the Khmer Rouge movement, Son Sen, was named to succeed Khien Samphan as deputy premier and defense minister. Vorn Vet, unknown to observers in Bangkok, was named to a third deputy premiership, in charge of the economy.

Ieng Sary will also continue as foreign minister, the broadcast said, and his wife, Ieng Thirith, was reappointed minister of social action.

Most Important Man

A specialist on Cambodia concluded that Khien Samphan, 45, who was named chairman of the Presidium, will be "the most important man in Cambodia."

But observers were mystified by the appointment of Tol Sat, who was first heard of last month when Phnom Penh announced he had been elected to the new National Assembly as the representative of rubber plantation workers.

The new government replaces Prince Norodom Sihanouk's Feak government-in-exile that took over after the Communist victory last April. It resigned last Wednesday, two days after Prince Sihanouk relinquished the post of chief of state.

That government was headed by Penn Nouth, a long-time associate of Prince Sihanouk. But he and the prince were figureheads, and the power was exercised by Khien Samphan, Ieng Sary and their associates from the Khmer Rouge.

The broadcast said Penn Nouth would remain in the government as "high counselor" of the Presidium, with rank equivalent to a cabinet minister. This is presumably another figurehead post.

Other members of the new government named in the broadcast were Hu Nim, minister of propaganda and information; Thionn Thionn, minister of public health; Toch Phnom, minister of public works; and Yun Yat, minister of culture and education.

The broadcast also said that the National Assembly approved the acceptance of Prince Sihanouk's resignation and called him "a patriotic prince."

3 in U.S. See Italy Red Rule

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operations in Angola when pro-Western Angolans were still disputing Marxist control there.

While the three former officials contended that Soviet military power had to be counterbalanced, all described the Soviet Union as fundamentally weak economically and so insecure as to be more fearful about the rise of Communist parties in Western Europe than it is of the United States.

Basic Mistake

On Angola, Mr. Warnke, who is a former assistant secretary of defense, contended that the Ford administration's basic mistake was to pursue the civil war there as part of Soviet-U.S. competition, rather than as internal turmoil inevitable in a nation emerging from colonial bondage.

Prof. Brzezinski, a former member of the State Department's Policy Planning Council, said that as a consequence the United States became "identified with white supremacy."

Mr. Ball suggested that a persistent cause of the civil war in an African coalition, without ever becoming involved in covert operations, would have been a wiser course. If this did not prove possible, he implied, the United States should not have felt it necessary to proceed on its own.

Refugees From Beirut Despair of Returning

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"housewives watching their lovers explode under the mocking laugh of the enemy."

Born in Beirut in 1925, in the early days of the French mandate in Lebanon, Miss Adnan recalled growing up "in a garden city, where you could smell the perfume of the orange trees in the spring and you could see the sea from anywhere. Beirut was a small, alone-built Moslem city with a small Greek Orthodox Christian neighborhood."

The Maronite Christians lived in the mountains then. "But the French administration brought them into Beirut to create a Lebanon run by a Christian community. The Moslem resentment began there."

"I grew in the antagonism between tough mountain people with a Western veneer and a truly urban Moslem population. It was comparable to conflicts between, say, Sicilian clans and Roman gangs in Italy."

Miss Adnan's father was a Syrian officer serving in the Ottoman Army when he met her mother, a Greek Orthodox woman living in Smyrna (now Izmir, Turkey). Their only common language was Turkish, which Miss

Adnan learned at home in addition to Arabic and Greek. She learned French in Christian schools.

She studied philosophy at the Sorbonne, the University of California at Berkeley and Harvard before joining the faculty at Dominican College in San Rafael, Calif., to teach philosophy in 1959. In 1972, she decided to leave the United States and return to Lebanon permanently, despite her vision of doom.

"There was just more pressure per square inch than an area as small as Lebanon could stand without cracking," Miss Adnan said. "I knew this when I came back. . . . But your vision of things is almost independent from you. You see something, but you go on acting in ways different from what you see."

"I think there is an almost biological need to come home. I had never lost interest in the Arab world, and spent at least every other summer in Lebanon. Beirut was the door to the Arab world for me, a society where ideas moved."

"The Lebanese mistook freedom of trade as democracy. As long as you were free to buy anything in the marketplace, that was supposed to be democracy."



Newly erected wall (rear) put up in East Berlin beside the Brandenburg Gate.

West Protests Construction of Bigger Berlin Wall

WEST BERLIN, April 14 (Reuters)—The British, U.S. and French commanders in West Berlin today protested sharply against East German construction work on a bigger Berlin Wall.

Work began yesterday on a new and higher wall 5 yards closer to the line dividing the Soviet and British sectors near the Brandenburg Gate.

A statement today said: "The British commandant, in association with his French and American colleagues, wishes to state that the performance of this work by East German soldiers, whose very presence in Berlin is illegal, represents a gratuitous violation of the demilitarized status of the city."

The Western allies bar German military from West Berlin but the Russians have allowed the East Germans to fully rearm in East Berlin. About 14,000 border guards are stationed along the wall that encompasses West Berlin.

Political observers here are puzzled about the purpose of the new concrete wall, which is still about 4 yards inside East Berlin.

East German soldiers opened a hole in the old wall to allow trucks to pass through to build the new structure.

They also put up a provisional wire-mesh fence and posted guards, apparently to prevent possible escapes by the soldiers to West Berlin.

Hanoi Replies To U.S. Bid

(Continued from Page 1)

tribution to the healing of the wounds of war in Vietnam, the search for missing Americans, the education and repatriation of the remains of American dead in the war, etc."

The Ford administration has renounced any obligation to supply North Vietnam with postwar reconstruction aid under the January, 1973, Vietnam cease-fire accord.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has said that the U.S. pledge was linked to the rest of the agreement, which Hanoi "grossly violated" by the conquest of South Vietnam.

Reference to Aid

A source said that, despite the language used by Nhan Dan, the official Hanoi message referred to the Paris pledge for postwar aid without stating that as a precondition for discussions.

Legislation is now pending in Congress to lift for six months the present U.S. embargo on trade with Vietnam. It would be reimposed unless President Ford certifies that Vietnam made a substantial attempt to account for Americans missing in action and returned a substantial number of remains of missing men.

The administration had opposed the legislation, seeking to retain trade as a bargaining tool with Hanoi.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana, yesterday called on the administration to adopt a policy "which seeks to heal the wounds of war."

Revisions Hinted In Arab Boycott

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Egypt's ambassador to the United States has suggested that the Arab boycott of Israel might be applied under certain conditions.

Asaf Ghorbal said in U.S. News & World Report that Ford Motor Co., which is on the boycott list, is looking into a joint venture to produce diesel engines in Egypt.

Asked if Ford would be required to end its Israeli operations in the Arab boycott, Mr. Ghorbal responded: "If the activities of some of these companies in the Arab world outweigh their operations in Israel, then they might be considered as helping the development of the Arab economy."

Kissinger Sees Italy Decision On Reds Affecting Other Allies

(Continued from Page 1)

first six months, maybe not even in the first five years. But if you look ahead over a 10-year period, I believe the result of what we are discussing here will be a Western Europe in which many countries will be in a different moral relationship to the United States than has characterized the entire postwar period."

He said his objections to a Communist role in an ally's government were threefold: Communist parties have Leninist, or authoritarian, organizations, they would inevitably decrease their countries' spending on defense against the Soviet bloc and they would conduct policies quite different from the pro-Western ones now practiced.

Mr. Kissinger said that while Communist parties in Western Europe might be independent of Moscow, in a crisis they would probably side with the Soviet Union.

Ford Lands Secretary

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—President Ford yesterday described Mr. Kissinger as one of the finest secretaries of state in the nation's history and said Mr. Kissinger would retain the position despite criticism by Mr. Ford's political opponents.

The President said the secretary remains an effective leader and is one of the most popular men in the country.

Answering questions posed by the newspaper executives, Mr. Ford said: "I believe our foreign policy has been quite successful and you don't get rid of someone when he's successful."

He added that he himself "was quite surprised" when his election campaign director, Rogers Morton, suggested recently that Mr. Kissinger might be leaving office. The President said: "I don't think comments like that will be made in the future."

Rabin Fears U.S. Plane Sales To Egypt May Fuel Arms Race

(Continued from Page 1)

but opposed by the Ford administration. Mr. Rabin said that the administration-supported package of \$1.8 billion in military and economic aid for the next year was "less than we expected and it will not be enough to finance what I believe (the United States) agreed to supply us in arms, spare parts and all that goes with it."

Domestic Problems

Mr. Rabin attributed the aid controversy to "domestic American problems" and said that he did not believe it arose from tensions between the White House and Israel.

On basic issues regarding negotiations for a Middle East settlement, "there is no disagreement at this stage between our two governments," Mr. Rabin declared.

According to Mr. Rabin, the United States and Israel agree that it is "almost impossible" to reconvene the Geneva peace conference on the Middle East because of recent Soviet insistence that the Palestine Liberation

Organization participate as a full member in the negotiations.

He blamed the PLO for "subversive activities" that brought about the civil war in Lebanon. "Everyone who sees what is going on in Lebanon should better understand the real meaning of the so-called PLO," he said.

Israel has threatened to intervene militarily in Lebanon to counter any full-scale Syrian military intervention there.

"We have our own definition of the 'red line' beyond which Syria cannot go without Israeli intervention," Mr. Rabin said. He refused to describe the circumstances in which Israel would intervene, except to say that the one guiding factor would be Israel's security.

Traditional Friendship

WASHINGTON, April 14 (UPI)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger assured Congress today that U.S. military aid to Jordan and economic assistance to Egypt and Syria "do not undermine in any sense our traditional friendship with Israel."

The Palestinian refugees, who have never been absorbed into Lebanese society, "polarized" one of the Lebanese conflicts. The Moslem population was shocked by the callousness of the Lebanese government over the Israeli raids into Lebanon, and the Christian militiamen felt a territorial threat from the armed Palestinian commandos in their country.

She contended that as the traditional religious domination began to break down, Moslem and Christian politicians alike "jumped the gun" and set out to destroy a growing threat from leftist Arab nationalists allied with the Palestinians.

Miss Adnan, who said she does not know if she will stay in Paris or try to return to Beirut, is as pessimistic about Lebanon's future as she was in 1970.

"It will be worse when the fighting really stops. There will be a mass nervous breakdown as the people who have put everything into surviving realize what has happened. If they could not solve the problems before, how can they now after the destruction, brain drain and flight of capital?"

10 Are Added To Cabinet By Callaghan

Ousted Aide Terms Racial Issue A Factor

LONDON, April 14 (Reuters)—Prime Minister James Callaghan tonight brought 10 new members into the government and four lower-ranking ministers further reshuffle of his cabinet.

Before the official announcement of the changes, one ousted aide, Mr. Lydon, told newsmen that he had been ousted because of his help black immigrants.

His job as minister of the Home Office—Home Secretary Roy Jenkins' principal adviser—went to Brynmor Jones, a Welshman who has been an aide under secretary for the Air Force.

Mr. Lydon, a 44-year-old minister and Methodist, who dealt largely with racial problems at the Home Office, said: "Jim has never had time for those who espouse cause of justice for the black community."

Foreign Office Post

Mr. Lydon had hopes of being the next Foreign Secretary, but this post went to Mr. Jenkins, 43, an expert on common market and other European affairs. He is already a Foreign Office minister of state and now becomes the senior deputy.

Mr. Callaghan, who had Harold Wilson, April 14, named David Evans, 46, a deputy foreign secretary, social services secretary.

Four veteran Cabinet ministers were dropped last week. In other changes tonight, Jenkins, 67, minister of the last two years, gave Lord Condo, 68, former the Northern Ireland Secretary, the post of Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

Also leaving the Cabinet was Lord Lovell-Davies, 68, under secretary at the Department, and Neil O'Connell, under secretary at the Ministry of Industry.

James Wellbelove, who advocated withdrawal of troops from Northern Ireland, joined the government as a minister under secretary of the Royal Air Force.

Frank Judd was replaced under secretary for the Ministry of the Overseas Development, as parliamentary secretary.

Gunmen From Filipino Planes And Hostages Of

BENGHAZI, Libya, April 14 (AP)—Three Filipino hijackers released their 12 hostages and gave up a Philippine Airlines jet today after a promise of asylum in Libya.

The hijacking came to an end after it began over southern Philippines. In Manila, PAL president Nino Toda Jr. insisted the gunmen had no explosives and were bluffing, said Mr. Toda had three telephone calls from the hijackers.

However, Philippine sources said that the hijackers were believed to have a handgun filled with grenades. The hijacked plane, a 747, took off for its return to Manila with the freed hostages and remained in Libya. Toda said in Manila that the authorities led the gunmen to a safe haven.

No ransom paid. Mr. Toda said that no ransom was paid, but airline employees and military sources charged one of the hostages, airline vice-president Rafael had been carrying \$300,000 ransom money.

Libyan authorities had to let the hijackers get off the plane after it landed at Benghazi. Before noon yesterday, the hijackers were to talk to President Muammar Qaddafi and told them to fly to Libya.

Mr. Toda said that the hijackers finally gave authorities minutes to grant asylum. He blew up the plane, the hijackers asked for a four-hour extension but gave no cash. Qaddafi's order was that 10 hostages were about to be released.

The incident began when three men took over a PAL twin-engine jet last Tuesday over the southern Philippines and ordered it to fly to Manila.

The three young gunmen said to be members of the Liberation Front, a Moslem guerrilla organization fighting for independence of the southern Philippines with Libyan financial support. But a spokesman from the front in Cairo said that the organization was not involved in the hijacking.

Once in Manila, the hijackers exchanged the 87 passengers for a dozen PAL employees. They flew to Bangkok and sent one of the longer-range jets with various airline and government officials tried to fly to country to accept the hijacking.

Handwritten note: July 1976

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und Shortages Still Slowing Residential Aspirants' Drives

By Joseph Lelyveld

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Despite the talk of a "new era" in presidential politics, the campaigns of nearly all leading candidates have continued to slow since the last federal matching funds were paid three weeks ago.

Senate and House conferees agreed yesterday on extensive changes in the law governing the campaign, but the action is too late to permit the ration before mid-May of all subsidies for presidential candidates.

One campaign that appears to be proceeding without severe problems is that of President Ford, whose approval of legislation is required before he can again campaign from the Federal Election Commission.

Almost two weeks to go in the Pennsylvania primary, the three leading Democrats barely meeting operating expenses. None of them have the money to buy significant amounts of television and radio time to reach Pennsylvania voters.

A "Good Shot" is really incredible to think anyone who can come up with \$150,000 now has a good shot at the nomination," said Mr. Pearson of Lotus Holland, a New York advertising agency that handles the campaign of Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash.

With the \$1,000 limit on campaign contributions by individuals, it is necessary to find a minimum of 150 to raise that kind of money. Increasingly, the candidates are being diverted from the campaign trail to help with fundraising. Sen. Jackson's schedule, for instance, calls for him to be in Philadelphia most of tomorrow in a room in Philadelphia, making appeals to likely contributors.

Mr. Jackson once said that his financial resources would enable him to pull ahead of his rivals at the end of the campaign. Last evening, however, he was told to spend a few hours and minutes traveling by car from his home to a Philadelphia restaurant because he could not find a chartered plane for his campaign.

Many problems have also continued to a second reorganization in less than three months of campaign of Rep. Morris I. D-Alex. Until this week, campaign was being managed by a Boston consulting agency, which also prepared Udall's TV and radio ads, seen urging the Arizona

concentrate whatever resources he can muster for Pennsylvania on its media campaign there.

The agency's contention was that Pennsylvania was too large a state for a major organizational effort to be effective in a short campaign. But Stewart Udall, the candidate's brother, who is the campaign manager, said yesterday that the extent of the Pennsylvania advertising effort was likely to remain an open question until the campaign's final week.

"If we can't do anything else," Stewart Udall said, "we'll use a radio commercial that Julian Bond has recorded for us." Mr. Bond, a member of the Georgia Legislature, has repeatedly questioned the liberal credentials of Jimmy Carter, the state's former governor who is vying with Rep. Udall.

The Carter campaign is the only one that has gone ahead to prepare new TV commercials for Pennsylvania and set up a schedule for broadcasting them on local stations. But the money to pay for that TV time has yet to be raised, and if it is not on hand by the end of the week, the commercials will have to be canceled since no TV stations give credit to candidates.

As for the federal matching funds, the compromise reached yesterday by Senate and House conferees could not clear both houses before Congress began its Easter recess today for a series of technical and political reasons. So the Federal Election Commission will remain powerless to authorize campaign subsidies for about three weeks.

As a result, presidential candidates will not have their accumulated subsidies effectively available until the last three months of primaries late next month and early June.

This delay could materially assist Mr. Ford in his well-financed campaign to turn back the Republican challenge by Ronald Reagan, who is now deep in debt. Some politicians believe it would help the undeclared candidacy of Sen. Robert Humphrey, D-Minn., by penalizing all the leading Democrats in the primary field.

The final compromise was reached when Senate conferees agreed to withdraw provisions requiring broad financial disclosure by federal officials and creating a commission to improve the presidential nominating process, in exchange for House agreement to raise from \$15,000 to \$25,000 the total speaking fees that federal officials—notably senators—can earn in a year.



TIED — Fireman dragging a hose along a highway near Conway, S. C., after an all-day battle against a forest fire that after three days had burned over an estimated 30,000 acres of woodland.

AP.

Senate Votes \$5.3-Billion Jobs Measure

By Richard L. Madden

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Seizing the stage for another clash with President Ford over the economy, the Senate approved legislation yesterday authorizing nearly \$5.3 billion to stimulate employment through public works projects and anti-recession grants to states and localities.

The bill, which passed 54 to 28, now goes to the House, which is expected to consider next month a less costly version already approved by the House Public Works Committee.

The Senate bill would provide nearly \$900 million less than a similar measure that Mr. Ford vetoed February. The House voted to override that veto Feb. 19, but the Senate fell three votes short of the two-thirds needed to override.

Although the version approved yesterday was somewhat less costly than the vetoed bill, Sen. Jennings Randolph, D-W.Va., chairman of the Senate Public Works Committee, told the Senate just before the final vote: "I believe what we have done is not only invite but insure a veto by the President. I'm very sorry about what has happened."

To Try to Scale It Down Sen. Randolph said he would do what he could to scale down the bill to make it more acceptable to the President when Senate House conferees shape the final provisions. "I want the signature of the President of the United States," he told the Senate.

The Senate vote was one short of the two-thirds that would be needed to override a veto, but there were 18 absentees.

The failure of the Senate to override the veto in February was a sharp setback for Democratic congressional leaders, who had maintained that construction jobs created by state and local public works projects would accelerate economic recovery.

Ford Calls It 'Pork Barrel' Mr. Ford vetoed that bill on the ground that it was "little more than an election year pork barrel" and that since public works projects take time to complete, the jobs would not be created when they were needed.

In an effort to resurrect the bill in a form acceptable to the President, the Senate Public Works Committee unanimously approved last month a much smaller version authorizing up to \$3.5 billion. But the Senate subsequently added two major provisions that had been part of the bill vetoed in February.

Prognosis Is Called Good

Miss Hearst Has Operation After a Lung Collapse in Jail

From Wire Dispatches

REDWOOD CITY, Calif., April 14.—Patricia Hearst, taken to a hospital after her right lung suddenly collapsed, was reported resting comfortably today—the day she was to have had a courtroom reunion with two former companions in the revolutionary underground.

The 22-year-old convicted bank robber was taken to Sequoia Hospital last night, gasping for air after her lung collapsed without any prior indication of trouble—in the San Mateo County Jail. She underwent surgery less than two hours later.

A spokesman for the sheriff said that Miss Hearst was in a stable condition and the prognosis was good. A doctor who examined her said she would probably remain hospitalized for four to five days.

"She was in considerable pain," said Dr. Jeffrey Wieseberg, the physician who performed the 45-minute operation to reduce pressure in Miss Hearst's chest. "But she was very levelheaded and handled it quite well. There is no question that this was an acute emergency requiring immediate care."

Security was tight around the hospital, about 25 miles south of San Francisco. Sheriff's deputies were stationed at the emergency entrance and elsewhere in the three-story building. Miss Hearst was in a private room in a hospital section where maternity and surgery patients are usually kept, an official said.

She was to have been flown to Los Angeles early today for a pre-trial hearing on state kidnapping, assault and robbery charges.

At the hearing she was to have encountered William chest, Emily Harris, the Symbionese Liberation Army members Miss Hearst reportedly implicated in a Sacramento bank robbery when she met Monday with FBI agents. She was "fearful and apprehensive" about today's scheduled meeting with the Harries, one of her lawyers said.

A new charge was lodged in Berkeley against the Harries today: Authorities of Alameda County, where Miss Hearst was abducted on Feb. 4, 1974, charged the couple with the kidnapping. It was also reported that Miss Hearst has now given FBI agents details of the so-called "missing

Year" in her underground travels—including the names of those who took part in the Sacramento bank robbery for which her former companion, Steven Solah, is on trial.

A governmental source familiar with the case said last night in Washington that she gave the FBI her story of the bank robbery, in which a woman was killed.

The source said that those she named were all members of the SLA and included William and Emily Harris.

Miss Hearst answered FBI agents' questions in a lengthy session Monday in San Francisco, where she was convicted of bank robbery and firearms charges, the informed source confirmed.

During her trial she had invoked the Fifth Amendment's protection against self-incrimination and refused to answer questions about the 15 months she spent with the SLA after being kidnapped on Feb. 4, 1974.

Whether she has now turned state's witness in the hope of escaping a prison term and more trials in connection with SLA activities was still unclear last night. The FBI headquarters in Washington refused to comment on the case.

Nor could it be learned whether she and her defense attorneys were seeking to bargain with the government to avoid further prosecution. But it was reported that federal and state prosecutors met yesterday in San Francisco to discuss the newspaper's status in light of her revelations to the FBI.

Miss Hearst is under joint indictment in Los Angeles County with the Harries on 11 felony counts. The Harries, her companions while she was a fugitive, have asked for a joint trial but her lawyers want her tried separately.

Mr. Solah is the only SLA member being prosecuted for the April 1975 robbery of a bank in a Sacramento suburb. There has been a lack of evidence about others.

Now, however, Miss Hearst has named at least some members of the robbery team, according to the federal source, and described how the woman was killed—reportedly accidentally when Miss Hearst was outside the bank and not a participant in the robbery.

Egyptian Leftists Assail Sadat for Split With Russia CAIRO, April 14 (AP)—The newly established left wing of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's only political party, has issued a statement opposing President Anwar Sadat's disavowal last month of this country's treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

It was the first direct criticism in this country of the President's renunciation of the treaty, which was signed in 1971.

The ASU's left-wing group is one of three "forums" created last month in the first stage of a return to democratic politics. Its leader is Khaled Moheldin, a member of the Free Officers Executive when it overthrew the monarchy in 1952. He has close ties with Moscow.

"We regret the continuing mutual escalation of the campaigns between Egypt and the Soviet Union, which serve neither the interests of the two countries nor their future relations," the leftist group's statement said.

The group's statement also deplored Soviet attacks on Mr. Sadat and other Egyptian leaders. It said such attacks constituted "an interference in internal affairs. The behavior of the Egyptian leadership should concern the Egyptian people only."

SEC Settles Case Against Lockheed

Special Committee To Submit a Report

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission and Lockheed Aircraft Corp. agreed yesterday on a settlement of SEC charges that the defense contractor violated laws in making secret payments to foreign government officials of at least \$25 million between 1968 and 1975.

Although the names of the recipients—protected from disclosure by a court order—were not revealed, the settlement appeared to confirm for the first time, reports that some payments had been made directly to government officials. The company previously said it had paid agents, who asserted they had made disbursements to the officials.

The settlement, which followed months of negotiations, clears the way for Lockheed's recapitalization plan to assure its survival.

Payments Stopped Lockheed's foreign payments, under investigation by the SEC since June, were discontinued in August at the insistence of the Emergency Loan Guarantees Board, the federal body formed in 1971 to guarantee up to \$250 million in loans to prevent the company's impending bankruptcy.

The scandal, allegedly involving Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands and top officials in the Japanese government, has received intense publicity and has grave foreign policy implications for the United States.

In effect, the agreement turns the case over to a company-appointed special committee whose members are subject to approval by the SEC.

The committee has four months in which to submit a public report of its investigation, and Lockheed is obliged to take the necessary steps to carry out its recommendations.

Robert Hasck, Lockheed's chairman, said in a statement from company headquarters in Burbank, Calif., that the decree committed Lockheed's management to "avoid in the future 'certain past business practices with respect to overseas business transactions.'"

Although the ouster of the pragmatic, abrasive Mr. Teng seemed to be a victory for the radicals, none of the officials identified with the radical faction have appeared in public since then. These include Chang Chun-chiao, now the second-ranking deputy premier; Wang Hung-wen, a youthful official from Shanghai, and Chiang Ching, Chairman Mao Tse-tung's wife.

Especially curious was the absence of Mr. Mao's nephew, Mao Yuan-hsin, who is a party official in Peking.

Results in Illinois Add 6 Delegates To Carter Total SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 14 (AP)—Former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter picked up six more national convention delegates from Illinois yesterday in his quest for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Official returns from the Illinois March 16 primary gave Mr. Carter 59 delegates, 6 more than the 53 he was thought to have won on the basis of the unofficial count.

On the Republican side, candidates pledged to President Ford won 72 delegates, a gain of one over the unofficial results, and Ronald Reagan got 11, a loss of one.

Following are the candidates' overall delegate totals, based on binding requirements or stated preferences of delegates:

Republican: Mr. Ford, 252; Mr. Reagan, 83; uncommitted, 198; total chosen to date, 531; needed to nominate, 1,130.

Democratic: Mr. Carter, 264; Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, 177; Sen. Morris Udall of Arizona, 129; Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, 104; former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma, 15; favorite sons, 86; others, 12; uncommitted, 156; total chosen to date, 943; needed to nominate, 1,505.

Mr. Rifa'i, in an interview with the Times of London published today, said the deal for four advanced Hawk missiles and 100 Vulcan guns was canceled because of delays caused by opposition from the U.S. Congress.

By the time Congress approved the contract, the price had risen to \$792 million, more than double the amount Saudi Arabia had agreed to finance, Mr. Rifa'i told the Times.

"The Saudis did not find it possible to finance the 'hole deal' at the new prices, and therefore we consider the deal with the United States is off," Mr. Rifa'i said.

"The only option now is the Soviet Union, and we plan to reactivate the preliminary talks with them as soon as we return," Mr. Rifa'i said during a brief stopover in Britain on his way home from the United States.

Cosmos-814 Aloft MOSCOW, April 14 (UPI)—Soviet scientists yesterday launched an earth satellite, Cosmos-814, to carry out space exploration, Tass said today.

News Analysis Rioting Through China Took Peking Leaders by Surprise

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, April 14 (NYT).—The outpouring of sentiment for the late Chou En-lai that led to last week's riot in half a dozen Chinese cities was evidently not confined to the Chinese capital and took place in some form or over half a dozen other major Chinese cities.

Analysts here believe that these widespread expressions of feeling for Mr. Chou, which came at the time of the annual Ching Ming festival for the dead, were probably genuinely spontaneous and that the Chinese authorities did not foresee the troubles that were to develop. After the posters and wreaths had been up for several days, groups opposed to the current anti-rightist campaign in China and the attacks on Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping may have taken advantage of Mr. Teng's known close association with Mr. Chou to turn the crowds against the government.

According to reports reaching Hong Kong from diplomats and travelers, posters and wreaths dedicated to Mr. Chou appeared in such widely separated places as Nanjing in central China; Canton, in the south; Taiyuan, in northwestern Shanxi Province, and even in Shanghai, the stronghold of China's so-called radicals.

Violence in Cheongchow The only place besides Peking where the attempt to commemorate Mr. Chou is known to have turned into violence was Cheongchow, the capital of Honan Province, where the party first secretary, Liu Chien-hsun, reported a few days ago that a worker had been beaten to death during a "counter-revolutionary political incident." But posters attacking a radical newspaper in Shanghai for criticizing Mr. Chou were said to have appeared in many areas in Nanjing, and three cities in Kiangsu Province, including Nanjing, were said to have been closed to foreigners at times last week because of local tension.

The analysts, however, are deeply puzzled by another development in the wake of the rioting in Peking and the subsequent order by the party Politburo dismissing Mr. Teng from all his posts.

Although the ouster of the pragmatic, abrasive Mr. Teng seemed to be a victory for the radicals, none of the officials identified with the radical faction have appeared in public since then. These include Chang Chun-chiao, now the second-ranking deputy premier; Wang Hung-wen, a youthful official from Shanghai, and Chiang Ching, Chairman Mao Tse-tung's wife.

Especially curious was the absence of Mr. Mao's nephew, Mao Yuan-hsin, who is a party official in Peking.

In this view, leaders like Mr. Li (who may have boycotted his normal government appearances for two months in protest over the campaign) and the powerful provincial leaders (who resisted the campaign because it might turn on them) realized they had to unite to save the party.

Moreover, though only one of the first party secretaries in China's 29 provinces, regions and special municipalities had come out in support of the anti-rightist movement before the rioting, in the last week almost all of them have personally led rallies and attacked Mr. Teng. Several of these men, including Chao Tsai-yang in Szechwan, Mr. Teng's home province, and Chia Chi-yun in Yunnan, were purged during the Cultural Revolution and owed their rehabilitation to Mr. Teng's influence.

What induced these men—practical administrators and bureaucrats—to drop their opposition or apathy for the anti-rightist campaign and close ranks with the Politburo? The analysts have no conclusive answer.

One line of reasoning, however, was that last Monday's events in Peking, when over 100 soldiers, police and militiamen were injured during daylong rioting, threw Peking's leaders into a genuine state of shock. "It's the closest they've come in years to the edge of disaster," observed a diplomat.

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Ford Eschews 'Ethnic Purity' And Favors 'Ethnic Treasure'

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—President Ford said yesterday that he would never use the phrase "ethnic purity" but joined Jimmy Carter in saying the federal government should try to preserve the nation's "ethnic treasure."

Mr. Ford said that the ethnic heritage is a great asset of this country, and the duty of this government is to protect it. He said that the members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, "and I don't think that any action should be used to do that ethnic treasure."

Playing to questions in the House, Rep. George Brown, D-Calif., said that the Pennsylvania primary April 27 could do a "real test" of the effect of a controversy on Mr. Carter's loyalty for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Mr. Carter used the phrase last in explaining that, as president, he would not use the power of federal government to force citizens on ethnic enclaves in areas. Later, the former Texas governor said he would enforce federal open housing and he apologized for having used the phrase.

Black Voters In so, a number of leading Democrats have objected to Mr. Carter's statements. Mr. I told several hundred editors that his wives that black voters in Pennsylvania could determine Mr. Carter will suffer political results.

President's outline of his views on open housing was parable, in scope if not terms, that Mr. Carter had said, referring to the phrase "ethnic by, Mr. Ford said that "in first place, I would not use term to describe any of my life-period."

While paying homage to the sage of American ethnic ups, Mr. Ford nonetheless said, Mr. Carter had, that he was "to uphold open-housing laws" and this administration

U.S. Fishing Limit WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP).—President Ford signed into law today a measure that extends U.S. fisheries limit to 200 miles offshore from the present 12-mile limit. It goes into effect March 1.

Elizabeth Opens '1776' Exhibit, British View of U.S. Revolution

GREENWICH, England, April 14 (UPI)—Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip sailed down the Thames tonight to open "1776," an exhibition on the American Bicentennial.

With 595 objects on view, about half from U.S. collections, the exhibition in a newly rebuilt wing of the National Maritime Museum here presents the American Revolution from Britain's point of view.

One section tries to set the record straight on King George III. "Americans are raised on the image of George III that emerges from the Declaration of Independence as a monster and a tyrant," said Kenneth Pearson, the organizer.

The exhibition is perhaps more comprehensive than anything in the United States. "The idea that the British should want to take a look at this celebration provoked both amusement and envy. Americans found it quaint, amusing, droll, puzzling, eccentric—and they lent," Mr. Pearson said.

There are some 165 leaders—museums, collections, private individuals. The list is headed by the Queen herself, with many items personally associated with her ancestor, George III. More than 1 million persons—half of them Americans—are expected to tour the exhibit before it closes Oct. 2.

U.S. Asks Ban on Chemical Arms GENEVA, April 14 (NYT).—The United States called yesterday for a ban on the production of lethal chemical weapons and a reduction of existing stockpiles of these weapons as a first step toward their elimination from world arsenals.

Joseph Martin Jr., the U.S. delegate, told the 30-nation disarmament conference that because of the stringent verification measures needed to guard against cheating, the United States believed that a "complete prohibition of chemical weapons cannot be realized in a single, comprehensive agreement."

Under the step-by-step approach proposed by Washington the so-called "bizarre weapons" would fall under the production ban of an initial agreement.

These are the shells and bombs which contain, in separate compartments, chemical components that do not become lethal until they fuse in flight or on impact.

The Soviet Union's opposition to the international inspection arrangements, that the United States considers necessary to verify compliance with a comprehensive ban has been the major obstacle to progress.

Ford Vetoes Bill To Void Hatch Act

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP).—President Ford this week vetoed legislation which would have repealed a 36-year-old ban on partisan political activity by federal employees.

The measure, which would have revised the Hatch Act, would have permitted 23 million federal workers to engage in any political activity, including running for office or managing a partisan political campaign.

Mr. Ford said that the concerns expressed almost four decades ago when the Hatch Act was passed remain valid today "and the public business of our government must be conducted without the taint of partisan politics."

Envoy to China Sworn In WASHINGTON, April 14 (UPI).—President Ford presided today over the swearing in of New York banker Thomas Gates Jr. as the U.S. Ambassador to Peking, saying "the process of normalizing relations with the People's Republic of China is now well under way."

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Winston is taste.
Winston
VILTER-CIGARETTES

A Sea Change

Secretary of State Kissinger made a timely attempt last week to break a deadlock that has been obstructing a three-year-old effort to complete a comprehensive new oceans treaty.

Some delegates to the Law of the Sea Conference, currently meeting at the United Nations headquarters, bridled at Secretary Kissinger's warning in a speech here that unless a treaty is completed this year the United States will move unilaterally to exploit the mineral resources of the deep seabed. What Mr. Kissinger said, however, was no more than a simple statement of fact. The truth is that many nations are already moving to stake out national claims to the rich resources of the seas; time is rapidly running out for the conference and for the priceless opportunity it offers to establish a new regime of international law and cooperation over 70 per cent of the earth's surface.

The purpose of Mr. Kissinger's speech was to commit the U.S. government more forcefully than ever to the achievement of that

new international order. He signified that commitment by his presence in New York at a critical stage in the negotiations, by his promise to lead the U.S. delegation at an expected windup session of the conference at Geneva next summer, and by offering significant new U.S. concessions on the touchy question of controlling deep-sea mining.

The secretary's address was entitled, "A Test of International Cooperation." The United States has risen to that test in attempting to understand and respond to the legitimate interests of other nations. A similar spirit of flexibility and compromise, which has been increasingly evident among the 156 participating nations, could lead this conference to a breakthrough that would sharply alter the outlook for international cooperation, not only at sea but in every area of human endeavor.

This is an opportunity the United Nations must not miss.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Philippine 'New Society'

President Marcos of the Philippines insisted in his book "Notes on the New Society" that martial law, the device that enabled him to impose one-man rule, is only a "temporary expedient" and that "we cannot make of this a permanent institution in our national life." But three and a half years later, Mr. Marcos appears determined not only to perpetuate his regime but to name as his successor his wife, Imelda, discouraged by the Peron experience in Argentina.

It evidently was to dramatize burgeoning opposition to this trend that former President Macapagal sought—but unfortunately was quickly refused—asylum in the U.S. Embassy residence after writing and circulating a bold book calling on the armed forces and the suspended National Assembly to end Marcos's "lawless dictatorship" and hold free elections. It is regrettable that the Ford administration has been unwilling even to express sympathy with the hopes of many Filipinos for restoration of the U.S. heritage of democratic freedom that Mr. Marcos has tried to destroy.

The U.S. grant of commonwealth status to the Philippines in 1936, with a pledge of independence a decade later, was a beacon of hope to many other colonial peoples in Asia then and during the Japanese occupation of World War II. The civil liberties and

democratic ways established during four decades of U.S. suzerainty, followed by a quarter-century of self-rule under a U.S.-style Constitution, were temporarily extinguished in 1972 by Mr. Marcos's decrees, press seizures and thousands of political arrests.

But they live on in the hearts of millions of Filipinos. Writers, educators, judges, former senators, students, rural workers and large segments of the Catholic clergy have begun to speak out in recent months.

While the United States cannot restore representative government to the Philippines, a task 42 million Filipinos will have to accomplish for themselves, U.S. silence can no longer be justified. The U.S. naval and air bases that were essential during the Vietnam War no longer defend U.S. positions east of the Philippines. Despite Mr. Marcos's demands for renegotiation of the juridical arrangements—which began in Washington this week—and his attempt to obtain increased economic and military aid, the bases now are more important to the Philippines than to the United States.

Instead of pressing on further with a base renegotiation that would commit future U.S. governments to shore up the Marcos dictatorship, the Ford administration would do better to initiate a basic reassessment of the Philippine-U.S. alliance, while indicating to Manila increasing American concern over the tightening Marcos dictatorship.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Memory and Amnesty

By declining to review his court-martial conviction and thus allowing him to go virtually free under vague conditions of Army parole, the U.S. Supreme Court has closed the books on the case of former Lt. William L. Calley Jr. But its decision without comment does not erase the symbol of My Lai: of wartime atrocities, of cover-ups by the high command, of the failure of military justice, of the larger meaning of the war without end or clear purpose in Vietnam.

Surely the villagers who assembled in My Lai last month to observe an ignominious anniversary of the death and destruction caused by the United States have not forgotten: this, on a minute scale, was Southeast Asia's Nagasaki. It will take more than

the passage of eight years to rebuild respect for the good intentions of American foreign policy in this corner of the world.

My Lai now fades away in memory here except, perhaps, as a media event. The Peers report of the killings and cover-up, which implicated two generals and others, and the gentle treatment of Lt. Calley are buried—along with the real victims—in history. Vindictiveness against Lt. Calley offers no consolation for war crimes. There is, however, one concrete step that could be taken now to redress the grievances of the past in a practical way: amnesty for those Americans whose only crime was to resist the Vietnam war.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Ice Age Analysis

Back in 1971, the National Science Foundation sponsored the creation of a team of scientists to study the history of the world's climate over the past million years. Named project CLIMAP, this team recently published some of its first results, two studies of the last ice age around 18,000 years ago.

One study has reconstructed what the surface of the earth must have looked like when the average water level was about 300 feet below what it is now because huge amounts of moisture were frozen into glaciers and ice sheets. The second study has presented a model of what the global climate may have been like during that ice age.

How can scientists reach back to this period for which there are neither scientific observations nor written records? The answer, unexpectedly enough, is by the use of mathematics. Two of the main tools are factor analysis, which has often been used by psychologists, and regression equations, which are a mainstay of economic statisticians.

The technique employed is essentially this: First, the contemporary distribution of temperature-sensitive microorganisms in the sea—plankton—has been studied so that equations can be obtained linking the pattern of main types of plankton with the present temperature pattern. Then, by means of cores dug from the seabed at different points around the world, the distribution of the plankton at the time of the last ice age is determined. Finally, the equations obtained earlier enable this knowledge of ice-age plankton abundance to be translated into a pattern of ice-age sea temperatures.

A few years ago some climatologists—mathematical historians—created a sensation by arguing that their equations suggested the need for radically revised ideas about slavery before the U.S. Civil War. That debate still continues, but now we see mathematics plumbing geological and climatological history. Is there no end to the uses to which mathematics can be put? Probably not.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 15, 1901

BERLIN—Since the beginning of the month a number of experiments with a new submarine boat have been quietly carried out on Lake Constance. The results up to the present have been very satisfactory and give every prospect of a solution of the problem of submarine navigation, so important for the future of the German Navy. In this respect, Germany just might be ahead of the other maritime powers.

Fifty Years Ago

April 15, 1926

NEW YORK—The 1926 baseball season got under way yesterday with some outstanding pitching highlighting some of the contests. Walter Johnson, the "old master" and the Washington Senators beat the Philadelphia A's by a score of 1-0 in 15 innings. Johnson, in top form, went all the way, giving up but six hits. Other games: Brooklyn 3, Giants 0; Cleveland 2, Detroit 1.



"Maybe I Should Quit Winners."

A Shaky Compromise in Peking

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—There is something missing from the stream of abuse that is now pouring forth at the meetings and rallies being held in China to condemn the "handful" responsible for the Peking riots.

At no point in the interminable speeches is any clue provided to the identity of the organizers of what must have been an elaborate and formidable effort which resulted—according to the official account—in assembling 100,000 people in Peking's main square. The estimates made by many of the foreigners who witnessed the riots put the number at no more than 30,000, and although such estimates are notoriously unreliable, they usually err on the side of overstatement rather than understatement. Why would Peking want to make things look worse than they were?

Perhaps some clues to the puzzle may be found in the way the matter is being presented by the Peking propaganda machine. Teng Hsiao-ping, the fallen deputy premier who is accused of wanting to take over power from Mao, is obviously the main target. "We must settle accounts with Teng Hsiao-ping's reactionary crimes," say the new slogans. But they also stress the need to "denounce resolutely the counter-revolutionary crimes of the handful of class enemies."

Tight Control

The handful which, according to the official announcement, "engineered an organized, premeditated and planned political incident" involving 100,000 people in Peking's main square must have been close to the top of the leadership. If not at the very top, the announcement also claims that most of the 100,000 were passersby. A few may indeed have been just that, but it is inconceivable that most of the large crowd had spontaneously arrived and remained at the scene. We know how tightly organized and controlled China's urban society is, with controls extending to the street, apartment blocks, work-place and family-unit level.

We know also that the police and troops, which were available in great numbers, made no serious attempt to interfere with the demonstrators, but insured only that the rioting was confined to the square, where it could be localized. The formula, it may seem, was that a little rioting would be a good thing.

We know, too, that a decision on the appointment of a new premier was long overdue. There must have been considerable tension within the leadership which was trying just then to determine whether Hua Kuo-feng, the minister of public security, who had been appointed "acting Premier" when the political crisis began in February, should be confirmed in that post.

The pressures would have come from several directions. The radicals, who had engineered the removal of Teng Hsiao-ping, would also have wanted to get rid of Hua, who had been closely associated with Teng in imposing a policy of moderation on the country during the preceding year. By the same token, the moderates—many of whom share positions of power with the radicals at the top of the party and government structure—would have wanted to see Hua's appointment confirmed, so that he should continue the policy of moderation.

The army, which forms the third of the identifiable clusters in the Peking power structure, had also favored moderation and would therefore have been for Hua.

The restraint exercised by the army and the police may suggest that the riots were stage-managed by the moderates in the interest of Hua. In this interpretation, it could be argued that the purpose of the riots was to frighten the top leadership into making a quick decision. A quick decision, made under the pressure of events which seemed to threaten the spread of rioting and disorder, would tend to favor a nominee who also happened to be minister of public security.

But some of the same arguments could be used to suggest the opposite conclusion. The fact that the riots occurred in the first place, and that the army and the police were unable or unwilling to put them down, could be used by the radicals to argue that Hua, who was ultimately in control, is not the man for the job. Because the riots were, on the face of it, started by "moderates" who were demonstrating their loyalty to Chou En-lai, and because Hua was associated with moderate policies, he could be held responsible by the radicals who were looking for ways to get rid of him.

The fact that, in the event, Hua was confirmed as Premier does not help us much in choosing between the two interpretations. Even if it was the radicals who had stage-managed the riots in order to get Hua out, he could have turned the tables on them by persuading his colleagues in the leadership that, at a time like this, a strong hand is necessary, and that he was the man to provide it.

Forces of Disorder

Throughout the Cultural Revolution the radicals have argued that chaos, disorder and destruction are not in themselves bad if they are directed against the entrenched forces of conservatism. To have allowed the radicals to prevail in this instance would have been to encourage the forces of disorder, and this the leadership was not prepared to do.

Although no conclusive answer is available at this stage, it is obvious that the official explanation leaves a great deal unexplained.

But if the present strange silence about the identity of the "handful" who are supposed to have organized the riots continues, it will have to be assumed that the handful remain the leadership together with their opponents, and that they are strong enough to continue waging the political struggle for the succession to Mao Tse-tung. If either faction had prevailed, it would have been able to name and to condemn its opponents, and to get rid of them. The appointment of Hua, which looks at first sight like the firm, determined action of a united leadership, is more likely to have been the frightened compromise of a leadership that remains split.

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A View of Henry In the Lion's Den

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The scene was a luncheon in the Shoreham Hotel, which rises at this time of year out of a blaze of azalea and dogwood blossoms on a steep bank above Rock Creek Park in Washington. The audience was the American Society of Newspaper Editors, whose papers have lately been giving Secretary of State Kissinger a hard time. The speaker: Henry Kissinger.

It was an amiable confrontation, a reminder to the editors of the basic change that has taken place in the capital in the last couple of years. The same old struggle over power and ideology goes on, especially in a presidential election year, but the savage bitterness of recent years is gone.

Kissinger dramatized the point. He is actually more concerned about the U.S. editors than they are about him, but in public he laughs about the conflict to keep from crying. He has the gift of self-mockery, of saying serious things in a light-hearted way, and disarming his critics by exaggerating their criticisms.

Bogus Solemnity

He complained with bogus solemnity that the editors had restricted his freedom of speech under the First Amendment to five minutes. It was not easy, he said, for him to relate his "humility" to his "brilliance" in such a short time. He poked fun at his "distinguished" presumptive successor, particularly at Zbigniew Brzezinski, the Polish scholar at Columbia University, who has been writing Jimmy Carter's foreign policy speeches.

It was difficult, Kissinger observed, for him to understand people who spoke with an "accent" and he said he reminded Brzezinski that the U.S. Constitution did not insist that the secretary of state be "foreign born." These in-house jokes mask a serious purpose. Kissinger is now in transition from official to private life, and before he goes, he is obviously trying to get the public record straight, so that what he said and did as a public servant he can defend later on as an historian.

The other night, he went to a little private celebration here at the Georgetown School of Foreign Service for Peter Lisagor of the Chicago Daily News, but because he respected Pete, but in the process he said some things the U.S. editors here assembled may want to think about.

Issue of Faith

"First," he said, "skepticism and scrutiny of public policies and public men are clearly the business of the press. . . . We have passed through a destructive and divisive war, and through this nation's greatest constitutional crisis since the Civil War. But just as armies are demobilized when a war is won, is it not now

time to ask whether we demobilize some of the assumptions, and techniques, proved so indispensable in Vietnam and Watergate?"

"Skepticism is healthy," he continued, "and condemnation often deserved, but no free man long exists if the people, faith in its essential justice, an imperfect world, and a demand for perfection as the of confidence. . . . Have we fallen into the traps of retired generals, endlessly fighting the battles of war, past battles whose lessons I prepare us for future fights?"

"I do not claim that press can or should create in government where there is no reason for that faith. But I believe we must recognize the claims of public officials, in real world, are often made circumstances where the fact hand are ambiguous. . . . In these written by an honest public debate, some minimal degree of understanding—compassion—of the complex of the issues and of the in talents about projecting future in decision making risk bringing to life Cardinal cheilieu's dictum: 'Give me three writers by an honest and I will find something, with which to hang him.' Okay, you can argue it a way, but the main thing is Kissinger is that he does not the argument. The editors scold him, and some may call for his resignation, but accept his invitation to questions.

The 'Leak'

Why, he asks, should the government be assumed to be if it cannot prove its innocence when this is not the price and order of the nation? Should the press ignore his careful public definitions of foreign policy in public and then turn over after his book to less important and less leading documents, just how they were "leaked" out of "secret files"? Fortunately, Kissinger, however, he has only intelligence and information but physical energy. When editors ask the President defend his policies, he is of lunch. But Kissinger takes up detractors, and shows up to his respect for wonderful troops, like Pete Lisagor, somehow manages to laugh at tormentors.

The editors in that luncheon here this week, point. Many of them came prepared to condemn even to sneer at him, but gave an ovation at the end made them laugh and think, nobody has produced that around here for long time.

U.S. Arms for Yugoslavia

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—Although final agreement has not been reached, the Ford administration is now moving fast toward a new arms deal with Yugoslavia laden with far more political than military significance.

The deal, selling Belgrade the advanced U.S. anti-tank weapon, called the TOW wire-guided missile, initial delivery would probably be limited to training units because the weapon is in extremely short supply.

But even starting at a low level, the central point would be quickly perceived by Moscow and its Warsaw Pact allies in Eastern Europe: that the United States claims a direct and active mission in maintaining Yugoslavia's independence from Soviet interference after the death of President Tito.

Tito, now 84, has governed Yugoslavia since World War II. Following his break with Moscow in 1948, he left the Soviet bloc for nonaligned, Third World status.

Fragile Unity

The prospect of Soviet machinations after Tito is certain, in an effort to break that independence and destroy the fragile unity which has held the country together despite conflicting cultures and different languages. Thus, what the Ford administration is signaling Moscow by means of the current arms talks with Yugoslavia is to keep hands off, or risk counterattack by the West. This comports with the warning of State Department counselor Helmut Sonnenfeldt in his otherwise highly controversial session last December with U.S. diplomats in London: "We have an interest which borders on the vital for us in continuing the independence of Yugoslavia from Soviet domination."

The clue to President Ford's unannounced intention to resume serious arms sales to Yugoslavia

is found in an almost hidden passage contained in the administration's justification of its far-flung arms sales to Yugoslavia, the "Security Assistance Program" submitted to Congress last month.

Referring to Yugoslavia's "strategically important position in the heart of the Balkans," the statement praises its "independent politics" and nonalignment, and asserts a U.S. policy "to be as responsive as possible" to Belgrade arms requests.

The new Security Assistance Program for the year starting on Oct. 1 includes \$15 million for each sale to Yugoslavia—an amount far greater than any military sales to Belgrade since the early 1960s. Indeed, with one exception, the total amount of arms sales—spare parts and ammunition—over the past 11 years combined barely equals the amount that President Ford has agreed to sell next year.

With negotiations for the TOW missile not completed, military experts here are uncertain what quantity the Yugoslavs want, both next year and the longer run. But the expectation is that the eventual number of weapons (costing about \$100,000 for each launcher with 15 missiles) would be designed to protect Yugoslavia from possible airborne invasion with air-lifted tanks, rather than defending the long and highly vulnerable plains along the border with Romania. To reach that border, Soviet forces would have to penetrate and cross Romania, which would almost certainly resist.

In fact, the tremendous effort now being made in Belgrade to

assure military security against any Soviet move following its departure is heavily weighted toward the direction of localized defense.

The heart of this security system is a territorial "people's defense" which can mobilize more than 3 million Yugoslavs in 48 hours, armed and with targets to defend. U.S. officials say that the real test of fears over what will happen if he has departed the president is the fact that he has the arming such an immense host citizens against Soviet intervention or Soviet-inspired uprisings inside Yugoslavia.

There have been ominous lately of extraordinary Soviet interest in this "people's defense" Russian diplomats have been served inspecting and studying aspect of it.

Split the Party

The obvious implication: out Tito's presence as a unifying force post-Tito Soviet diplomats will immediately aim to split the Yugoslav Communist party as a prelude to intervention.

Given the repeated failures of the Ford administration to Congress with it in efforts to U.S. power and influence to similar situations in the Vietnam era, the more sale of handful of anti-tank missiles Yugoslavia might seem an easy gesture.

In fact, however, the administration's intent is deadly serious to show Moscow by a major move change that the United States is committed to Yugoslavia's independence and is prepared to underwrite it with U.S. arms.

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July 1976

Vibrant Community

Jews' Presence in Prague Most Limited to History

By Murray Seeger

PRAGUE, April 14.—A few old buildings, some strains of a watched political survival among the reminders of one of Europe's most Jewish communities, and buildings remain—half synagogues and the town's history maintained as a museum to the memory of the Czech Jews deported and murdered between 1938 and 1945.

Because the Czechs' surrender came early in the war, before the Nazis began their Jewish extermination campaign, the Prague Jews were moved to Terezin, an 18th-century walled town, which the Germans turned into a ghetto and prison.

The Jews made their concentration camp into a living community by recreating their concert halls, theaters and schools there.

The temple walls carry the names of 77,297 deported Jews in alphabetical order, a more graphic memorial than in most other ghetto cities of Central Europe.

Living Museum

escaped both shelling and the city is a living museum of Jewish history. Located in the 4th district, where trade routes crossed, the Nazis took over in 1939 in one of the chapters of World War II.

There is an incredibly cemetery that illustrates the history of Jewish existence in Prague and a poignant reminder to the thousands of Jews who were killed by the Nazis in 1939 in one of the chapters of World War II.

The chief allies of the communist leader Alexander Dubcek, who directed the 1968 reforms, is a Jew who is now among the ranks of "inner emigrants" expelled from the party and given jobs or pensions.

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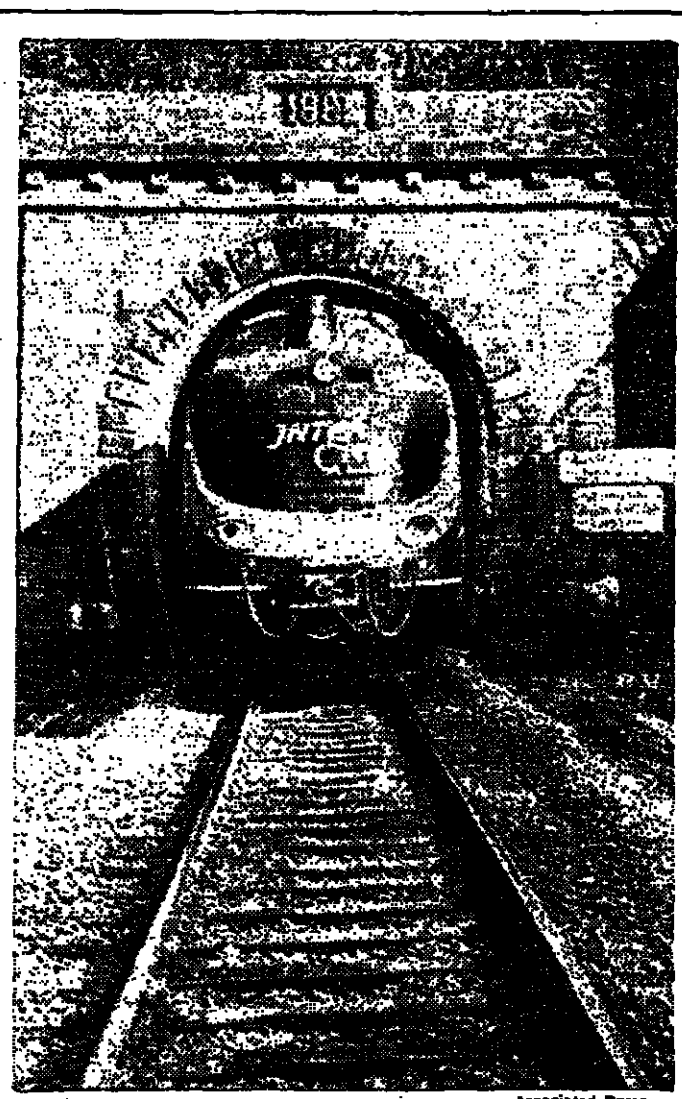
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CLOSE FIT—An Inter-City train leaving a 3-kilometer-long tunnel near Darmstadt, West Germany. Recent tests in the tunnel show that engines use more fuel going through tunnels than while rolling across open ground. The reason is the compressed-air cushion train has to push through the tunnel.

Despite Financial Problems

East German Health System A Model in Providing Care

By Craig R. Whitney

GENEVA, East Germany, April 14 (AP)—Heide Kollner, a conductor for the state railroad, came back to the day-care center the other evening and found that her year-old son, Nico, had been stricken with influenza in an epidemic that is sweeping East Germany.

She stayed away from work for a day and took the baby to the Genthin Polyclinic, where Dr. Gerhard Wajna examined Nico and prescribed medicine. He also

gave Mrs. Kollner a written excuse from work for five days.

"After that, if the baby is still sick, I'll go to the day-care center to treat him," Dr. Wajna said.

Mrs. Kollner will not have to pay for medicine or treatment and her five days off do not count against vacation time.

The East German health system is widely regarded as the most advanced in the Communist world. It also is considered a model by the West Germans, whose less comprehensive program is threatening to become prohibitively expensive.

"Our health system is financially healthy," said Gunter Kuntze, the labor union official and Communist party member who heads the social security system for the district of Magdeburg, the government administrative center for East Germany. "It covers everybody, it covers everything and every patient is given the best possible treatment, no matter what it costs."

Beneath the surface, however, the system is not so simple. Every East German worker pays 10 percent of his monthly salary for social security, which includes health insurance and pension credits up to a maximum of \$4 a month. If he wants, he can increase his pension by paying up to \$48 a month. His factory makes a matching contribution. For most people, the system is administered by the Communist trade union organization.

But mandatory contributions are not enough to finance the system. The East German government will have to pump more than \$2 billion into it this year to make up the deficit. Mr. Kuntze said, and during the next five years it will have to make up \$16.2 billion in deficits.

And there are other deficiencies. The clinic here in Genthin, for instance, has no hospital beds. It sends nonambulatory patients to the street to a hospital.

The clinic's chief physician, Dr. Heinrich Groning, said, "There's no problem about that."

Chernheim's Complaint

Of the 584 hospitals in East Germany, 52 are run by the Roman Catholic Church, and churchmen report that there are "problems." One said: "They get payments from the state on a patient-per-day basis, but it's not enough to invest in new equipment or to pay the staff decently."

An East Berliner who has been in and out of hospitals in recent years commented: "If it's a classless system, then why do they have a special 'government hospital' on Schornhorststrasse?" An extensive hospital for high officials and party functionaries is being built in the Buch suburb of East Berlin, he said. "The best hospital is for the police and the secret-service people. If I could, I'd go there for treatment."

"But still," this critic concluded, "the system here is better than what you have in the United States."

Doctors' salaries, fixed by the state, range from \$80 to \$150 a week, Dr. Groning said.

One major consequence of the low pay scale is that physicians are often found among those who try to escape to the West.

The strike, called by the leftist National Union of French Students, has spread to most of France's 75 universities. In addition to the march in Paris, demonstrations were planned in all other major French cities tomorrow.

Arab States to Set Up A Satellite Network

CAIRO, April 14 (AP)—Communications ministers of the 20 Arab League states signed a \$143-million agreement today to set up a pan-Arab satellite communications network, a league spokesman said.

The proposed network would include three space satellites and several ground stations, he said. Details of the system are still under study, he added.

The Designing English

By Hebe Dorsey

LONDON, April 14 (AP)—Fashion has come of age in London. Along with Milan and Paris, it is a must for U.S. buyers who have done a lot for the British image.

The French, long skeptical then intrigued, are now convinced. Jacques and Nadine Samson, who own a string of inexpensive boutiques (JNS 8 and Light, with a huge turnover, were there for the first time. They put their money on Jean Varon, Shuji Toja and Ossie Clarke.

Fred and Marcel Salem (Marie Martine) have been buying Zandra Rhodes for several seasons and, this season, discovered Kay Kosserat's knits, Lydia Carlton, who owns a medium price-range boutique in Nice, is another steady customer and a fan of Janice Wainwright and Jan Varon.

London has its established, world-known, front-rank stars: Jean Muir, Zandra Rhodes, Bill Gibb and John Bates are the new couture. Then, up and coming, a lively crop with Japanese Yuki the brightest star. But people like Janice Wainwright (voluptuous evening wear), Ann Buck, Jean and Martin Pallant for Cucumber (mix-and-match tweeds and leathers), Murray Arfield (refined dresses), Mulberry and Juliet Dunn are all worth the trip.

Worst Enemies

The unfortunate thing is that the British designers are their own worst enemies. Instead of ganging up and presenting a solid British image, they have a tendency to feud and splinter. The result was four separate groups showing at Earl's Court, the Intercontinental Hotel, the Inn on the Park and even Birmingham's New Trade Center. It was hard for one person to see it all.

Outside the melee, and very much above it, were private showings by Jean Muir, Bill Gibb and John Bates.

Zandra Rhodes showed on appointment in her new boutique, at 144 Grafton Street, just off Bond Street. Miss Rhodes still has green hair but looks almost classic now, with her face washed clean of all the color and glitter.

The Pellini makeup she used to favor. Her boutique, too, puts her definitely in the Establishment.

A far cry from the run-down loft where she used to function, it is spacious, elegant and has walls lined with hole-de-ruse silk in her feather pattern. All the dresses are hung on silk-padded hangers and protected by chiffon covers.

Miss Rhodes's clothes have never been for the masses, in price or style. It is even hard to call her a fashion designer. She is an outsider, a dreamer whose dresses are enchanting. Her latest inspiration came from a trip through the U.S. West.

That led to chiffon dresses

Bill Gibb's twin set looks—same garments in different colors.



John Bates—evening satin.

Painted all over with stylized motifs; buckskin jackets; cowboy-style suede pants and American Indian, blanket-stitched ponchos.

SALZBURG

Karajan's Splendid Verdi Requiem

By David Stevens

SALZBURG, April 14 (AP)—For many in the public the high point in the Easter Festival program came last night in the Large Festspielhaus with a performance of Verdi's Requiem that was both moving and exciting, masterfully shaped by Herbert von Karajan and splendidly sung by soloists and chorus.

The Berlin Philharmonic was in fine voice too, as it has been every evening, but last night Karajan set a firm hand down on his orchestra's propensity for making itself felt, so that the many restrained and delicate passages—particularly in the woodwinds—

came through clearly and flawlessly.

The formidable solo quartet included Montserrat Caballe, who rose to the occasion with some of her finest singing, ranging from hushed but firm pianissimos to sweeping phrases that rode over the ensemble, and singing with great feeling. She was sometimes covered, though, by the chesty tones of Fiorenza Cossotto, who sang with much more subtlety in her solos than in the ensembles.

José Carreras's lyric tenor rang out with brilliance and surprising power in the "Ingemisco" while the Belgian bass José van Dam was superb in his part's wide-ranging demands from the trembling "Mors stupefacta" to the thunder of "Confutatis maledictis."

Karajan and the Berliners seemed really at home only in the ecstatic outbursts of Strauss's "Also sprach Zarathustra," which had Thomas Brandis, one of the orchestra's concertmasters, as the rich-toned soloist. Less convincing were rather heavy-weight performances of Mozart's E-flat Symphony (K. 543) and Schumann's Fourth Symphony, and of Beethoven's Fifth Piano Concerto, with Alexis Weissenberg, that somewhat lost itself in brilliantly executed detail.

In an interview published in the program, Karajan, who is now 68, says that he wants the Easter Festival—which he began as a private enterprise in 1967—to continue after his death, and that he is looking "for someone from among the approximately 10 young talents who could take over half of the responsibilities and would then be qualified to carry on... I am quite certain that one or two talents will develop in the next five years so as to come into consideration."

In any case, the conductor does not seem too concerned with his mortality. "I don't believe I live more dangerously than anyone else," he said, adding that his insurance policies cover everything but lion hunting and parachuting, neither of which he does.

Plays

"Quarry," conceived, directed and choreographed by Meredith Monk, prompted Clive Barnes to ask himself what he was doing, acting as a drama or a dance critic. Miss Monk calls it "an opera in three movements." "It isn't an opera," Barnes writes, "but beyond that it's difficult to be more definite." The play is a series of tableaux representing the life of a sleeping, possibly dying, child. Barnes thinks that Miss Monk "has a very lively theatrical imagination and deploys her forces of movement with consummate skill." The major charm of this play is "its timelessness—its sense of action devoid of specifics," Barnes says. The difficulty, however, is almost the reverse of her virtues: "There is a certain dramatic aimlessness to it. Nothing happens, not even at the profound psychic level."

Films

"O Thiasos," written and directed by Theodor Angelopoulos, is a Greek film "of startling beauty and originality," Richard Eder writes. Known in English as "The Traveling Players," it tells the story of modern Greece through a group of wandering actors from 1939 through 1952 but suggests a broader time span, from the 20s to the generals' coup. For Eder the film is disastrously long; it runs for four hours. The political message, just a thread at the beginning, turns into a pro-Communist tract that strangles both the film and the audience at the end. Eder writes, "There are many scenes of brilliance and force. The acting and camera work are flawless." And though he thinks this "is a bloated, spoiled masterpiece" he feels that "restraint is easier to acquire than genius and we are probably watching the work of someone destined to become a truly great filmmaker."

"The Duchess and the Dirtwater Fox," starring George Segal and Goldie Hawn, is a gag Western, "in which every bit of action, drama, suspense or whatever, is carefully undermined by what sets itself up as whimsical distancing," Richard Eder writes. Nothing is real in this movie but a kind of self-deprecating gag.

She has added the perfect evening wrap to go with her butterfly dresses: a ruffled and pleated satin jacket which looks like a glorified bedjacket.

But her most interesting addition is a new line of less expensive ready-to-wear with accordion-pleated, slim skirts and silk shirts in different colors.

Jean Muir, the purist of them all, had a knockout collection too. Hers is easy, effortless, quiet and beautiful. With unflinching taste, Miss Muir has come a long way from her skinny, tight-bodied jersey dresses. She now handles miles of fabrics with the mastery of a Madame Gres and her collection has a richer, fuller dimension that it never had before. For instance, one dress is nothing but a rectangle of silk jersey, caught at each side of the waist by three horizontal darts. She also has big, floppy tents that skirt over the bosom and fall loose at the back.

Her soft, dressmaker's coats keep getting longer and better. Always generous at the top, with full, eared sleeves, they are the ideal complement to her dresses. Famous for her sues, Miss Muir introduced charming, short and flaring suede tops, in baby colors over black silk jersey dresses. Her favorite print was a delicate, Miro scroll.

Quality of Restraint

Unlike Miss Muir, whose main quality is restraint, Bill Gibb is a profligate with ideas. His collection is an explosion of fantasy and the most brilliant, unorthodox, unbridled in London.

The main theme was Mexican folklore with blankets, worn over ponchos, over t-shirts, over knickers and boots. His opening, three-tiered raincoats with capes sticking out, were worn with jacquard knits, including hoods, mittens and leg-warmers. For the first time, he used printed leather garments, with a lavish, gilt, Cordoban leather sheen.

His evening clothes were, as usual, the strongest of his collection. With small bosoms and enormous bat sleeves, pleated, tiered, layered and smothered in cobweb jamies, they came out shimmering like so many drag-onflies.

John Bates, a cross between Dior and Valentino, knows exactly what his public wants—to look beautiful. That makes him the most commercially successful of London designers and the only Briton to be in the International Room at Harrods.

He opened with easy, leather-trimmed ponchos and capes over pants or skirts. He put his favorite full-cuffed sleeves on shirts, coats and dresses, all done with a high sense of quality. Flattering yet cleverly understated and, again, terribly salable.

But the collection also held a bonus in a spectacular series of soft, clinging-line and draped-there satin dresses. Satin, by the way, is due for a strong comeback after years of limp chiffon and crepe. But, most interesting, his dresses were sexy in a country where until recently the establishment avoided them. The fabric itself is close to the boudoir.

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KINGDOM OF MOROCCO OFFICE FOR THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUSS-MASSA REGION

— AGADIR —

NOTICE OF INTERNATIONAL TENDERS No 10-76 ORSM

The Office for the Agricultural Development of the Souss-Massa Region is soliciting international bids for the SUPPLY OF MOVABLE EQUIPMENT FOR IRRIGATION for the purpose of irrigating a 6,300 ha area in the Souss Valley of the Tidfut Region.

Offers must be submitted by noon on May 18, 1976, at latest.

Tender files may be withdrawn at the headquarters of the Région de Mise en Valeur Agricole du Souss-Massa, des Administrations Publiques, B.P. 21, AGADIR, against payment of a cheque, or money order of 300 DRS (Three hundred Dirhams), made out to the O.R.N.V.A. of the Souss-Massa.

[illegible]

Figure 1

NYSE Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) April 14

(Continued from page 6.)

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These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

April 14th 1976



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Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	White, Weld & Co. Incorporated	Wobaco Investments	Wood Gundy

1976 - Stocks and Div. in \$			1976 - Stocks and Div. in \$			1976 - Stocks and Div. in \$			1976 - Stocks and Div. in \$		
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174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174
174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174
174	174										

NYSE Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) April 14[illegible]

U.S. Commodity Prices

YORK, April 14—Cash			
primary cotton			
Today in New York were:			
and made	Wed.	Year ago	
1. S. 30	30	30	
2. S. 30	30	30	
3. S. 30	30	30	
4. S. 30	30	30	
5. S. 30	30	30	
6. S. 30	30	30	
7. S. 30	30	30	
8. S. 30	30	30	
9. S. 30	30	30	
10. S. 30	30	30	
11. S. 30	30	30	
12. S. 30	30	30	
13. S. 30	30	30	
14. S. 30	30	30	
15. S. 30	30	30	
16. S. 30	30	30	
17. S. 30	30	30	
18. S. 30	30	30	
19. S. 30	30	30	
20. S. 30	30	30	
21. S. 30	30	30	
22. S. 30	30	30	
23. S. 30	30	30	
24. S. 30	30	30	
25. S. 30	30	30	
26. S. 30	30	30	
27. S. 30	30	30	
28. S. 30	30	30	
29. S. 30	30	30	
30. S. 30	30	30	
31. S. 30	30	30	
32. S. 30	30	30	
33. S. 30	30	30	
34. S. 30	30	30	
35. S. 30	30	30	
36. S. 30	30	30	
37. S. 30	30	30	
38. S. 30	30	30	
39. S. 30	30	30	
40. S. 30	30	30	
41. S. 30	30	30	
42. S. 30	30	30	
43. S. 30	30	30	
44. S. 30	30	30	
45. S. 30	30	30	
46. S. 30	30	30	
47. S. 30	30	30	
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54. S. 30	30	30	
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69. S. 30	30	30	
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72. S. 30	30	30	
73. S. 30	30	30	
74. S. 30	30	30	
75. S. 30	30	30	
76. S. 30	30	30	
77. S. 30	30	30	
78. S. 30	30	30	
79. S. 30	30	30	
80. S. 30	30	30	
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86. S. 30	30	30	
87. S. 30	30	30	
88. S. 30	30	30	
89. S. 30	30	30	
90. S. 30	30	30	
91. S. 30	30	30	
92. S. 30	30	30	
93. S. 30	30	30	
94. S. 30	30	30	
95. S. 30	30	30	
96. S. 30	30	30	
97. S. 30	30	30	
98. S. 30	30	30	
99. S. 30	30	30	
100. S. 30	30	30	
101. S. 30	30	30	
102. S. 30	30	30	
103. S. 30	30	30	
104. S. 30	30	30	
105. S. 30	30	30	

CORN (5,000 bu)			
May	2.65 1/2	2.65 1/2	2.65 1/2
Jun	2.68	2.68 1/2	2.68
Jul	2.67 1/2	2.67 1/2	2.67 1/2
Aug	2.67	2.67	2.67
Sep	2.66 1/2	2.66 1/2	2.66 1/2
Oct	2.66	2.66	2.66
Nov	2.65 1/2	2.65 1/2	2.65 1/2
Dec	2.65	2.65	2.65
Jan	2.64 1/2	2.64 1/2	2.64 1/2
Feb	2.64	2.64	2.64
Mar	2.63 1/2	2.63 1/2	2.63 1/2
Apr	2.63	2.63	2.63
May	2.62 1/2	2.62 1/2	2.62 1/2
Jun	2.62	2.62	2.62
Jul	2.61 1/2	2.61 1/2	2.61 1/2
Aug	2.61	2.61	2.61
Sep	2.60 1/2	2.60 1/2	2.60 1/2
Oct	2.60	2.60	2.60
Nov	2.59 1/2	2.59 1/2	2.59 1/2
Dec	2.59	2.59	2.59
Jan	2.58 1/2	2.58 1/2	2.58 1/2
Feb	2.58	2.58	2.58
Mar	2.57 1/2	2.57 1/2	2.57 1/2
Apr	2.57	2.57	2.57
May	2.56 1/2	2.56 1/2	2.56 1/2
Jun	2.56	2.56	2.56
Jul	2.55 1/2	2.55 1/2	2.55 1/2
Aug	2.55	2.55	2.55
Sep	2.54 1/2	2.54 1/2	2.54 1/2
Oct	2.54	2.54	2.54
Nov	2.53 1/2	2.53 1/2	2.53 1/2
Dec	2.53	2.53	2.53
Jan	2.52 1/2	2.52 1/2	2.52 1/2
Feb	2.52	2.52	2.52
Mar	2.51 1/2	2.51 1/2	2.51 1/2
Apr	2.51	2.51	2.51
May	2.50 1/2	2.50 1/2	2.50 1/2
Jun	2.50	2.50	2.50
Jul	2.49 1/2	2.49 1/2	2.49 1/2
Aug	2.49	2.49	2.49
Sep	2.48 1/2	2.48 1/2	2.48 1/2
Oct	2.48	2.48	2.48
Nov	2.47 1/2	2.47 1/2	2.47 1/2
Dec	2.47	2.47	2.47
Jan	2.46 1/2	2.46 1/2	2.46 1/2
Feb	2.46	2.46	2.46
Mar	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2	2.45 1/2
Apr	2.45	2.45	2.45
May	2.44 1/2	2.44 1/2	2.44 1/2
Jun	2.44	2.44	2.44
Jul	2.43 1/2	2.43 1/2	2.43 1/2
Aug	2.43	2.43	2.43
Sep	2.42 1/2	2.42 1/2	2.42 1/2
Oct	2.42	2.42	2.42
Nov	2.41 1/2	2.41 1/2	2.41 1/2
Dec	2.41	2.41	2.41
Jan	2.40 1/2	2.40 1/2	2.40 1/2
Feb	2.40	2.40	2.40
Mar	2.39 1/2	2.39 1/2	2.39 1/2
Apr	2.39	2.39	2.39
May	2.38 1/2	2.38 1/2	2.38 1/2
Jun	2.38	2.38	2.38
Jul	2.37 1/2	2.37 1/2	2.37 1/2
Aug	2.37	2.37	2.37
Sep	2.36 1/2	2.36 1/2	2.36 1/2
Oct	2.36	2.36	2.36
Nov	2.35 1/2	2.35 1/2	2.35 1/2
Dec	2.35	2.35	2.35
Jan	2.34 1/2	2.34 1/2	2.34 1/2
Feb	2.34	2.34	2.34
Mar	2.33 1/2	2.33 1/2	2.33 1/2
Apr	2.33	2.33	2.33
May	2.32 1/2	2.32 1/2	2.32 1/2
Jun	2.32	2.32	2.32
Jul	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2	2.31 1/2
Aug	2.31	2.31	2.31
Sep	2.30 1/2	2.30 1/2	2.30 1/2
Oct	2.30	2.30	2.30
Nov	2.29 1/2	2.29 1/2	2.29 1/2
Dec	2.29	2.29	2.29
Jan	2.28 1/2	2.28 1/2	2.28 1/2
Feb	2.28	2.28	2.28
Mar	2.27 1/2	2.27 1/2	2.27 1/2
Apr	2.27	2.27	2.27
May	2.26 1/2	2.26 1/2	2.26 1/2
Jun	2.26	2.26	2.26
Jul	2.25 1/2	2.25 1/2	2.25 1/2
Aug	2.25	2.25	2.25
Sep	2.24 1/2	2.24 1/2	2.24 1/2
Oct	2.24	2.24	2.24
Nov	2.23 1/2	2.23 1/2	2.23 1/2
Dec	2.23	2.23	2.23
Jan	2.22 1/2	2.22 1/2	2.22 1/2
Feb	2.22	2.22	2.22
Mar	2.21 1/2	2.21 1/2	2.21 1/2
Apr	2.21	2.21	2.21
May	2.20 1/2	2.20 1/2	2.20 1/2
Jun	2.20	2.20	2.20
Jul	2.19 1/2	2.19 1/2	2.19 1/2
Aug	2.19	2.19	2.19
Sep	2.18 1/2	2.18 1/2	2.18 1/2
Oct	2.18	2.18	2.18
Nov	2.17 1/2	2.17 1/2	2.17 1/2
Dec	2.17	2.17	2.17
Jan	2.16 1/2	2.16 1/2	2.16 1/2
Feb	2.16	2.16	2.16
Mar	2.15 1/2	2.15 1/2	2.15 1/2
Apr	2.15	2.15	2.15
May	2.14 1/2	2.14 1/2	2.14 1/2
Jun	2.14	2.14	2.14
Jul	2.13 1/2	2.13 1/2	2.13 1/2
Aug	2.13	2.13	2.13
Sep	2.12 1/2	2.12 1/2	2.12 1/2
Oct	2.12	2.12	2.12
Nov	2.11 1/2	2.11 1/2	2.11 1/2
Dec	2.11	2.11	2.11
Jan	2.10 1/2	2.10 1/2	2.10 1/2
Feb	2.10	2.10	2.10
Mar	2.09 1/2	2.09 1/2	2.09 1/2
Apr	2.09	2.09	2.09
May	2.08 1/2	2.08 1/2	2.08 1/2
Jun	2.08	2.08	2.08
Jul	2.07 1/2	2.07 1/2	2.07 1/2
Aug	2.07	2.07	2.07
Sep	2.06 1/2	2.06 1/2	2.06 1/2
Oct	2.06	2.06	2.06
Nov	2.05 1/2	2.05 1/2	2.05 1/2
Dec	2.05	2.05	2.05
Jan	2.04 1/2	2.04 1/2	2.04 1/2
Feb	2.04	2.04	2.04
Mar	2.03 1/2	2.03 1/2	2.03 1/2
Apr	2.03	2.03	2.03
May	2.02 1/2	2.02 1/2	2.02 1/2
Jun	2.02	2.02	2.02
Jul	2.01 1/2	2.01 1/2	2.01 1/2
Aug	2.01	2.01	2.01
Sep	2.00 1/2	2.00 1/2	2.00 1/2
Oct	2.00	2.00	2.00
Nov	1.99 1/2	1.99 1/2	1.99 1/2
Dec	1.99	1.99	1.99
Jan	1.98 1/2	1.98 1/2	1.98 1/2
Feb	1.98	1.98	1.98
Mar	1.97 1/2	1.97 1/2	1.97 1/2
Apr	1.97	1.97	1.97
May	1.96 1/2	1.96 1/2	1.96 1/2
Jun	1.96	1.96	1.96
Jul	1.95 1/2	1.95 1/2	1.95 1/2
Aug	1.95	1.95	1.95
Sep	1.94 1/2	1.94 1/2	1.94 1/2
Oct	1.94	1.94	1.94
Nov	1.93 1/2	1.93 1/2	1.93 1/2
Dec	1.93	1.93	1.93
Jan	1.92 1/2	1.92 1/2	1.92 1/2
Feb	1.92	1.92	1.92
Mar	1.91 1/2	1.91 1/2	1.91 1/2
Apr	1.91	1.91	1.91
May	1.90 1/2	1.90 1/2	1.90 1/2
Jun	1.90	1.90	1.90
Jul	1.89 1/2	1.89 1/2	1.89 1/2
Aug	1.89	1.89	1.89
Sep	1.88 1/2	1.88 1/2	1.88 1/2
Oct	1.88	1.88	1.88
Nov	1.87 1/2	1.87 1/2	1.87 1/2
Dec	1.87	1.87	1.87
Jan	1.86 1/2	1.86 1/2	1.86 1/2
Feb	1.86	1.86	1.86
Mar	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2
Apr	1.85	1.85	1.85
May	1.84 1/2	1.84 1/2	1.84 1/2
Jun	1.84	1.84	1.84
Jul	1.83 1/2	1.83 1/2	1.83 1/2
Aug	1.83	1.83	1.83
Sep	1.82 1/2	1.82 1/2	1.82 1/2
Oct	1.82	1.82	1.82
Nov	1.81 1/2	1.81 1/2	1.81 1/2
Dec	1.81	1.81	1.81
Jan	1.80 1/2	1.80 1/2	1.80 1/2
Feb	1.80	1.80	1.80
Mar	1.79 1/2	1.79 1/2	1.79 1/2
Apr	1.79	1.79	1.79
May	1.78 1/2	1.78 1/2	1.78 1/2
Jun	1.78	1.78	1.78
Jul	1.77 1/2	1.77 1/2	1.77 1/2
Aug	1.77	1.77	1.77
Sep	1.76 1/2	1.76 1/2	1.76 1/2
Oct	1.76	1.76	1.76
Nov	1.75 1/2	1.75 1/2	1.75 1/2
Dec	1.75	1.75	1.75
Jan	1.74 1/2	1.74 1/2	1.74 1/2
Feb	1.74	1.74	1.74
Mar	1.73 1/2	1.73 1/2	1.73 1/2
Apr	1.73	1.73	1.73
May	1.72 1/2	1.72 1/2	1.72 1/2
Jun	1.72	1.72	1.72
Jul	1.71 1/2	1.71 1/2	1.71 1/2
Aug	1.71	1.71	1.71
Sep	1.70 1/2	1.70 1/2	1.70 1/2
Oct	1.70	1.70	1.70
Nov	1.69 1/2		

Good Business Abroad Boosts Bank's 1975 Figures.

**Group Total Assets over
DM 56,000,000,000.-**

Commerzbank is one of the largest financial institutions in West Germany, with 850 branches, 120,000 shareholders, 19,000 employees, and 2.3 million customers.

Despite the difficult conditions experienced throughout the world over the past years in nearly all sectors of industry, trade, and finance, Commerzbank was able once more to strengthen its position not only in Germany but also in the international financial markets. The rise in consolidated total assets to more than DM 56 billion is an indicator of the good results achieved by the Bank and its subsidiaries. The sustained pursuit in 1975 of the Bank's objective of extending its international service network world-wide was again rewarded by a gratifying increase in international business. As a member of the Europartners group, in which four leading European banks cooperate, Commerzbank is present in some 60 countries.

Highlights from the 1975 Consolidated Annual Accounts

Total Assets	DM 56.472 billion
Total Lending	DM 35.562 billion
Capital and Reserves	DM 1.638 billion
Year's Earnings	DM .189 billion

Now that there are signs of recovery in the economic situation in many parts of the world, Commerzbank looks forward to a continuation of the healthy trend of its business during the coming year.

For your copy of the 1975 Annual Report in English, French or German and for further information please contact:

**Commerzbank AG, Economic Intelligence
& Public Relations Dept., P.O. Box 2534,
D-6000 Frankfurt (Main), Tel.: 0611/13621,
Telex: 411246, West Germany.**

Foreign Branches: London · New York · Chicago

Luxembourg Subsidiary: Commerzbank International S.A.

Representative offices and Europartners joint representative offices:

Beirut • Buenos Aires • Cairo • Caracas • Copenhagen • Johannesburg • Lima • Madrid • Manama (Bahrain)
Mexico City • Moscow • Rio de Janeiro • Sao Paulo • Singapore • Sydney • Tehran • Tokyo • Windhoek.

COMMERZBANK

EUROPARTNERS: BANCO DI ROMA • BANCO HISPANO AMERICANO • COMMERZBANK • CREDIT LYONNAIS

Weekly net asset value

 on April 12, 1976

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

U.S. \$35.70

Tokyo Pacific H

U.S. \$26.04

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Welding & Pierson M.V., Nieuwegracht 214, Amsterdam

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 250 million to 450 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 35 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 17 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).

[illegible]

Output Rises

YO, April 14 (AP-DJ).—
mining and manufactur-

production index stood at February in 25 per cent.

January and up 13.5 per

... of International Trade

Industry said today in a report.

...and the

...and the fact that the *in vitro* and *in vivo* results are in good agreement.

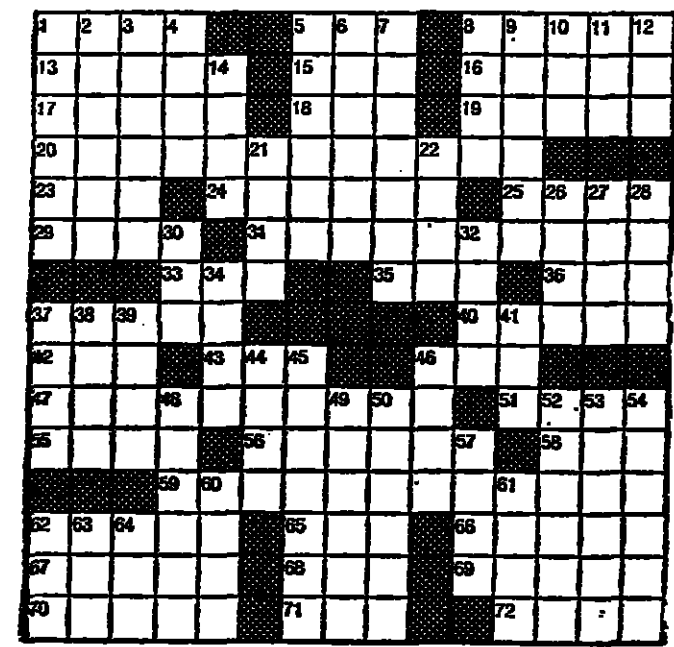
1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.

Gets Rest

0000

CROSSWORD—Edited by Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- 1 Place for two birds
5 Of age: Abbr.
13 Leading
15 Postal abbr.
16 High-tea item
17 Amphitheater
18 Swindle: Var.
19 Kind of bear
20 Unforeseen effect
23 Drop bait
24 Slays
25 Biblical brother
29 Cutter
31 Tropical air movements
33 Galena
35 Poetic word
36 Verb ending
37 Vestment
40 Stage direction
42 Glibness
43 Fall behind
46 Miss Claire
47 Essentials
61 Judge's seat
65 Templeton
66 Els
- DOWN**
- 1 The stage
2 Imagined
3 Barren plain
4 Sharpen
5 Debate
6 Miss Landi
7 On deck
8 Regarding
9 Play opener
10 Plasterer's need
11 Conclusion
12 Napoleon's
14 Western chum
21 Birdhouse
22 Arrow poison
26 Dither
27 Cutting tool
28 Addict
30 Medic
32 British architect
34 Electrical units
37 Medieval poem
38 Earth
39 Dies
41 Catch
44 "boy"
45 Strangle
46 Common contraction
48 Sheridan's scandal place
49 Villa
50 Affectionate actions
52 Toughen
53 Derry
54 Social divisions
57 Spanish miss: Abbr.
60 Gardner
61 "la Donce"
62 Old or top
63 Celestial sighting
64 French pronoun



WEATHER

ALGAMA	C	F		MADRID	C	F	
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Cloudy	MILAN	13	55	Sunny
ANKARA	14	57	Cloudy	MOSCOW	14	57	Sunny
ANTWERP	14	57	Cloudy	MUNICH	14	57	Sunny
BEIRUT	14	57	Cloudy	NEW YORK	14	57	Sunny
BELGRADE	14	57	Cloudy	NICE	14	57	Sunny
BERLIN	14	57	Cloudy	OHIO	14	57	Sunny
BRUSSELS	14	57	Cloudy	PARIS	14	57	Sunny
BUGARST	14	57	Cloudy	PRAGUE	14	57	Sunny
BUDAPEST	14	57	Cloudy	ROME	14	57	Sunny
CASABLANCA	14	57	Cloudy	SOFIA	14	57	Sunny
COPENHAGEN	14	57	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	14	57	Sunny
COSTA DEL SOL	14	57	Sunny	TEHRAN	14	57	Cloudy
DUBLIN	14	57	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	14	57	Sunny
EDINBURGH	14	57	Cloudy	TUNIS	14	57	Sunny
FLORENCE	14	57	Cloudy	VIENNA	14	57	Sunny
FRANKFURT	14	57	Cloudy	WARSAW	14	57	Sunny
GENEVA	14	57	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	14	57	Sunny
HELSINKI	14	57	Cloudy	ZURICH	14	57	Sunny
ISTANBUL	14	57	Cloudy				
LAS PALMAS	14	57	Cloudy				
LONDON	14	57	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	14	57	Sunny				

From AP. The Paris weathermen are on strike and some figures are unavailable.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

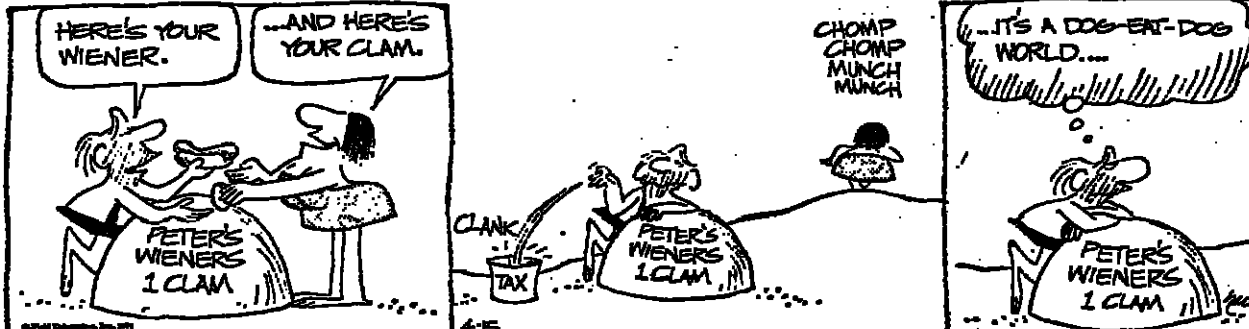
The set asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the DIT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(a) Alexander Fund.....	\$7.19	(b) EP Income Fund.....	\$1.62
(c) AIGP Fund.....	\$1.62	(d) ERF Income Fund.....	\$1.62
(e) AIGP Fund.....	\$1.62	(e) ERF Income Fund.....	\$1.62
(f) AIGP Fund.....	\$1.62	(f) ERF Income Fund.....	\$1.62
(g) AIGP Fund.....	\$1.62	(g) ERF Income Fund.....	\$1.62
(h) AIGP Fund.....	\$1.62	(h) ERF Income Fund.....	\$1.62
(i) AIGP Fund.....	\$1.62	(i) ERF Income Fund.....	\$1.62
(j) AIGP Fund.....	\$1.62	(j) ERF Income Fund.....	\$1.62
(k) AIGP Fund.....	\$1.62	(k) ERF Income Fund.....	\$1.62
(l) AIGP Fund.....	\$1.62	(l) ERF Income Fund.....	\$1.62
(m) AIGP Fund.....	\$1.62	(m) ERF Income Fund.....	\$1.62
(n) AIGP Fund.....	\$1.62	(n) ERF Income Fund.....	\$1.62
(o) AIGP Fund.....	\$1.62	(o) ERF Income Fund.....	\$1.62
(p) AIGP Fund.....	\$1.62	(p) ERF Income Fund.....	\$1.62
(q) AIGP Fund.....	\$1.62	(q) ERF Income Fund.....	\$1.62
(r) AIGP Fund.....	\$1.62	(r) ERF Income Fund.....	\$1.62
(s) AIGP Fund.....	\$1.62	(s) ERF Income Fund.....	\$1.62
(t) AIGP Fund.....	\$1.62	(t) ERF Income Fund.....	\$1.62
(u) AIGP Fund.....	\$1.62	(u) ERF Income Fund.....	\$1.62
(v) AIGP Fund.....	\$1.62	(v) ERF Income Fund.....	\$1.62
(w) AIGP Fund.....	\$1.62	(w) ERF Income Fund.....	\$1.62
(x) AIGP Fund.....	\$1.62	(x) ERF Income Fund.....	\$1.62
(y) AIGP Fund.....	\$1.62	(y) ERF Income Fund.....	\$1.62
(z) AIGP Fund.....	\$1.62	(z) ERF Income Fund.....	\$1.62

PEANUTS



B.C.



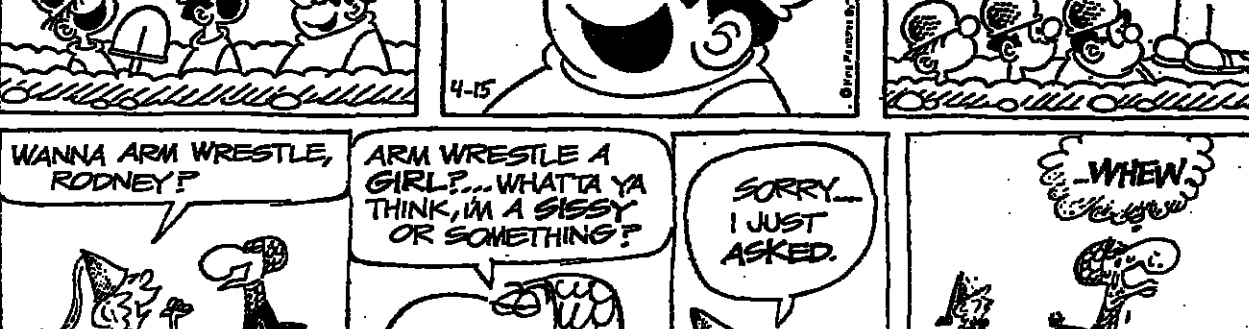
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD OF ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



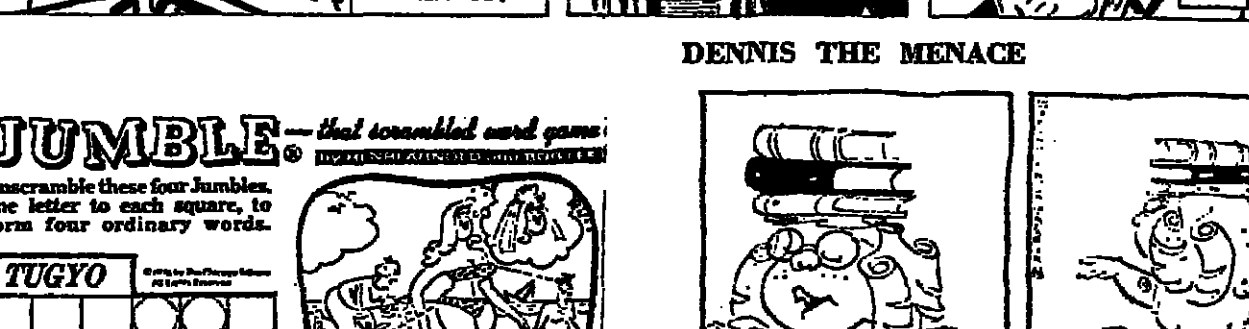
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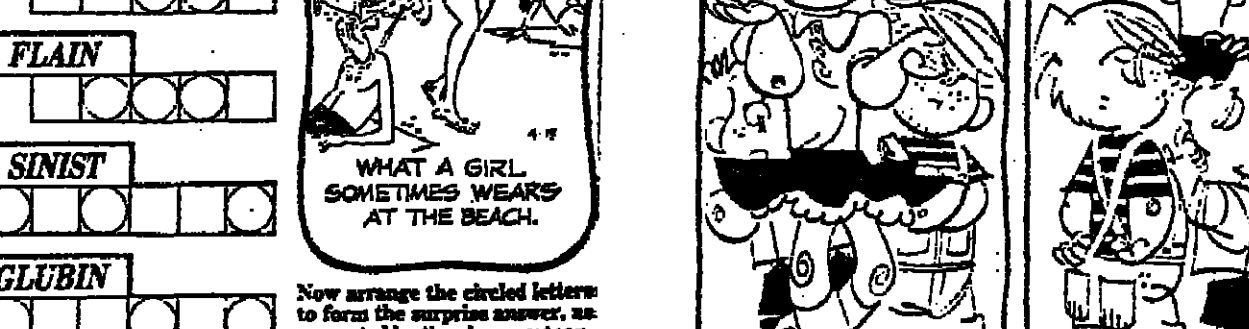
DENNIS THE MENACE



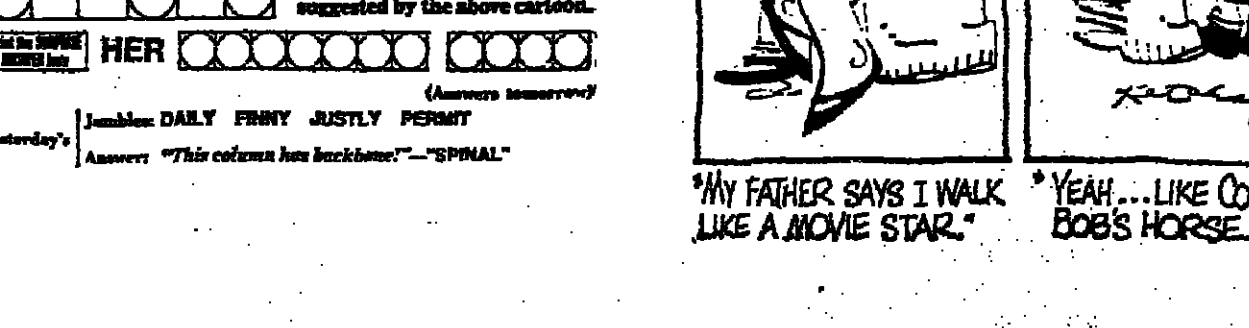
JUMBLE



TUGYO



FLAIN



SINIST



GLUBIN

BOOKS

HAPPINESS IS TOO MUCH TROUBLE

By Sandra Hochman. Putnam. 256 pp. \$7.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

LULU Cartwright begins by believing that love is the only kind of power she needs but, after being repeatedly disappointed in love, she looks for other ways of reading herself. She becomes a comic writer, grinning and bearing what she sees as the fate of a woman in this world. She does not renounce men entirely. She just stops taking them seriously. If they are not willing to see her as more than a sexual object or a convenience, she will simply return the favor.

In taking this position, Lulu may represent a new wrinkle in feminism, a coming age of accommodation. She is a pragmatist: Rather than wait for the perfect man, Lulu amuses herself with the imperfections of those she meets. Sex as farce, she feels, is better than no sex at all. Not every feminist would agree with her, but then Lulu is a sexual realist. She writes her own life, and she has learned to live with it. In "Happiness Is Too Much Trouble," Sandra Hochman tries to refute that charge.

An attractive woman in her late 30s, Lulu manages to attract only trouble. Perhaps in being so human—too human, one might say—she comes across as fairly herself. In one way, she is as a terrible disadvantage: Her imagination enables her to see all kinds of possibilities in her lovers, possibilities that are never realized, while they don't see her at all. Her affairs become a game of blind man's bluff.

Lulu's most enduring, if not endearing, love is Dumbo Lark, whom she refers to as her "wife." Dumbo is a "professional extra," a would-be actor, singer, lover—anything. In return for "walking money," Lulu allows himself to be "used" as wives are now thought to be. He cooks, keeps house and suffers himself to be an instrument of sexual satisfaction.

Very few people, however, can make a success of the comic view of life. While humans may be the only animals that laugh, they have other distinguishing features. Lulu gets tired of musing her mirth in the pillow. She feels the restless stirring of more mysterious impulses. Nature hates the vacuum that lost love leaves. Lulu succumbs to mysterious lusts, like the desire for power.

This dormant side of her personality is awakened by one of those peculiar turns of circumstance that increasingly make up the modern experience: Lulu is chosen by a computer to be the new head of a large Hollywood film studio. The pressure of the women's movement has forced this founding company to seek a new formula, and Lulu is it. She is their "token woman," their attempt to propitiate fate and the furies. The fact that she is chosen by a computer is Miss Hochman's way of saying that the element of chance in our lives is gradually being supplanted by the antics of a runaway technology.

The choice of Lulu is not as incredible as it first seems. She has made one successful independent film, even written a book on cinema. But more important

than that, she is enough or famous studio feels, to constitute the class of underestimating a woman qua woman.

If happiness is trouble, Miss Hochman's personal note is the test of the feminist. There is poetry, she power. Anger should ring, not a dead end. Ephron, Sandra's always been an voice in feminist's skirts. To the amounts to having mount to giving aid to the enemy, to ad he, too, may be history.

In "Happiness Is Trouble," Miss Hochman pays a certain tribute to the feminist. She is the one, and she has learned to live with it. In "Happiness Is Trouble," Sandra Hochman tries to refute that charge.

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In N.Y. Debut

Yankees' Ellis Stifles Orioles

NEW YORK, April 14 (UPI)—The Yankees' debut in New York was an impressive one as they defeated the Baltimore Orioles 7-1 in a game that was a 7-1 victory over the

Orioles along with Ramon Lirio, who pitched a career-high seven innings, seven hits in a rout, while the Yankees' losing pitcher Jim

Strom gave up six hits and one run in six innings to gain the victory for San Diego.

At Kansas City, Hal McRae singled home a pair of runs during a four-run third inning and Amos Ols tripled in two more in the seventh to lead the Royals to a 7-4 victory over the

Padres. McRae's single came off Angel starter Andy Hassler. Earlier in the inning, Dave Nelson tripled home Fred Patek and George Brett singled to drive in Nelson.

Ols tripled home what proved to be the game-winning run in the seventh after Patek opened the inning with a single and Nelson reached base on an error by Angel first baseman Bruce Bochte.

Patek drove home Al Cowens with the last Royal run in the eighth on a sacrifice fly.

At Los Angeles, Dave Winfield hit a grand slam home off reliever Stan Wall to cap a seven-run San Diego outburst in the seventh inning that carried the Padres to an 8-5 triumph over the Dodgers.

A disappointed crowd of 52,702—the largest opening day turnout in the Dodgers' 15-year Los Angeles tenure—saw the Padres snap

their losing streak without a victory this season.

Tito Puentes sent the Padres ahead, 3-1, in the seventh with a two-run single to left and Hooton was replaced with Wall. After Willie Davis singled off Wall to load the bases, Winfield accounted for the first Padre homer of the season—a line drive 375 feet into the leftfield pavilion.

Brent Strom gave up six hits and one run in six innings to gain the victory for San Diego.

At Atlanta, Ken Griffey capped a five-run eighth-inning rally with a two-run single to spark unbeaten Cincinnati to its fourth straight victory, 6-1, over the Braves.

The Reds trailed, 1-0, from the second inning when Ken Henderson hit a home run, his first hit as a Brave, until the seventh when Dave Concepcion tied the score with his first homer.

But the Reds, who are averaging nearly 10 runs per game, tore into Braves relievers Pablo Torrealba and Elias Sosa with a five-run, five-run barrage in the eighth. Cesar Geronimo singled home George Foster with the go-ahead run, Bob Bailey and Pete Rose followed with run-scoring singles and Griffey capped the rally with his two-run single.

At Chicago, Manny Trillo tripled with one out in the bottom of the ninth inning and scored the winning run on Rick Monday's single to centerfield to give the Cubs a 5-4 victory over New York.

Trillo faced the third Met pitcher of the game, Skip Lockwood, and drove the ball off the base of the centerfield wall to reach third in a headlong slide. Lockwood intentionally walked two pinch-hitters, Champ Summers and Joe Wallis, to fill the bases, and pinch-hitter Tim Lincecum popped out before Monday's

winning blow, which fell just beyond the diving attempt to catch it by Mets center fielder Bruce Bochte.

At Houston, back-to-back run-scoring singles by Skip Lutz and Roger Metzger in the seventh inning lifted the Astros to a 2-1 victory over San Francisco.

The Astros' Bob Watson led off the seventh with a single, moved to second on catcher Mike Sadek's passed ball and took third on a long fly. After a conference on the mound, Giants lesser John Montefusco walked Greg Gross and Jutze and Metzger followed with sharp singles. The Giants

wasted six hits and left 10 runners stranded during the first five innings and, for the second straight night, failed to score a run without the aid of an error.

At Washington, the Diplomats of the North American Soccer League announced the signing of two top British players, defenders Roy Eddam and Trevor Thompson.

At Seattle, sixth man Fred Brown scored 34 points, including 20 in the second half, as the Sonics defeated Phoenix, 102-99, in the first game of their National Western Conference playoff series.

The Sonics were in command for most of the final period after taking an 83-76 lead with 9:36 to play. The Sonics threatened to break the game open midway in the first quarter, outscoring the Suns, 17-5, to open a 21-11 lead. Tommy Burleson hit for 10 points in the streak that put the Sonics in front, 29-21, at the end of the first period.

The Suns rallied behind rookie center Alvan Adams in the second period to pull to within 51-47 at halftime.

Bucks 110, Pistons 107. At Milwaukee, Gary Brokaw, starting at guard in place of injured Jim Price, scored a career-high 36 points to lead the Bucks to a 110-107 victory over Detroit in the first game of their best-of-three qualifying series.

Dave Meyers scored three free throws with the score tied, 81-81, in the opening minutes of the final quarter to put the Bucks ahead to stay. They took their largest lead at 100-92 with 3:10 remaining.

Brokaw led the Bucks with 36 points, while Bob Dandridge had 21, Brian Winters 18, Bob Lanier had 25 and Chris Ford 22 to lead Detroit.

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Boston's Jim Rice scores as he slides into Cleveland catcher Ray Fosse in Tuesday's game. Red Sox won, 7-4.

St. Etienne Advances to Final Of Europe Soccer With Tie

ENDHOVEN, the Netherlands, April 14 (UPI)—PSV, the Eindhoven team, could do no better than a scoreless tie against St. Etienne tonight, and the French team advanced to the finals of the European Cup on the strength of its 1-0 victory last month in the first leg of the semifinals.

In Munich, Gerd Mueller scored the decisive goal in the first half to give defending titlist Bayern Munich a 2-0 victory over Real Madrid and the right to meet St. Etienne in the final.

In Eindhoven, the French team appeared more aggressive than the Dutch, and the game was filled with rapid attacks and intense play.

Despite continual attacking and the support of a home crowd, PSV was unable to break down the well-drilled St. Etienne defense.

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In NBA Playoffs

Hayes, Bing Lead Bullets Victory



Baltimore's Wes Unseld (41) blocks Cleveland's Jim Clemons during their playoff match. Bullets won, 100-95.

Phoenix Leads WHA Playoff

PHOENIX, April 14 (UPI)—The Phoenix Roadrunners overcame a 4-1 first-period deficit last night to defeat the San Diego Mariners, 6-4, taking a 2-1 lead in the best-of-five opening round of the World Hockey Association playoffs.

After Del Hall scored the opening goal for Phoenix, the Mariners came back with four in succession by Brent Hughes while San Diego was short-handed, by Gene Fencosh on a power play and by Ray Adduono and John French.

Jim Boyd got the Roadrunner comeback started with his third goal of the playoffs on a power play.

Robbie Forek, Gary Veneruzzo and Ron Huston also scored in the second period to send the Roadrunners in front. Lauri Mononen added the insurance goal in the third period.

Phoenix 6, San Diego 4 (Hall, Boyd, Forek, Veneruzzo, Huston, Mononen; Hughes, French, Adduono, French). Phoenix leads best-of-5 series, 2-1.

Player Is Charged. QUEBEC, April 14 (AP)—Left wing Rick Jodzio of the Calgary Cowboys was ordered yesterday to appear in court on May 13 on charges that he caused bodily harm with intent to injure as a result of an attack against Marc

The first five minutes of the game decided the match. No matter how hard the Poles tried, the two-goal margin remained intact. But there was more wrestling and boxing on the rink than clean hockey. The Americans sat for 29 minutes in the penalty box, the Poles 17.

At Buffalo, Danny Gare had the puck bounce off his chest at 14:04 of overtime to give the Sabres a 3-2 victory over the New York Islanders and a 2-0 lead in the playoffs.

Gare, who also scored an overtime goal in the preliminary series against the St. Louis Blues, was credited with the goal on an assist from Don Lucie during a scramble in front of the New York goal.

Flyers 3, Maple Leafs 1. At Philadelphia, the Flyers scored two quick goals in the second period and, minutes later, a bruising defense beat back a two-man power-play advantage by Toronto to carry the defending Stanley Cup champions to a 3-1 victory over the Maple Leafs. The Flyers lead the best-of-seven series, 2-0.

Kings 3, Bruins 2. At Boston, Butch Goring deflected a Mike Murphy shot 27 seconds into overtime to give the Bruins a 3-2 victory over the Kings to tie the series at one game each.

Wednesday

s' Allen Drives in 2 Runs Spoil Opener in Montreal

BAL, April 14 (UPI)—Garry Maddox and each drove in two to support the six-hit Jim Lohmberg and lead the Expos to an 8-5 victory over the Montreal Expos.

Over in his first run-off fly in the fourth inning, the Phillies a 3-0 lead hit into a fielder's choice to drive in a touch off a five-run

and Boone each singled in the sixth.

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A Tale of Two Vintage Riders: Eddie Arcaro and Paul Revere

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, April 14 (NYT)—Aqueduct's spring race meeting made its first hesitant appearance on Jan. 2, but only this week does the gentle season come to full flower, with six or eight 3-year-old horses and two jockeys of riper vintage commanding attention.

Horses will continue to run and horse players continue to bet at Aqueduct through May 1, but the meeting reaches its peak on Saturday with the Wood Memorial, New York's final examination for colts being pointed at for the Kentucky Derby, Preakness and Belmont Stakes.

Besides putting up \$100,000 for the race, management is seizing the occasion to salute two equestrians—George Edward Arcaro, because he rode nine Wood Memorial winners, and Paul Revere, because Sunday is the 20th anniversary of his overland ride from Boston out Mgr. O'Brien Highway and State Road 24 through Arlington to Lexington and smack into the hands of a British patrol on the road to Concord.

Arcaro, 60 years old and counting, will be at the track Saturday, prepared to tell anybody who asks how he managed to win the Wood with Star Up in 1944, Hoop Jr., in 1945, Phalaris and I Will in 1947—when the race was run in two divisions—Olympia in 1949, Hill Prince in 1950, Head Man in 1955, Bold Ruler in 1957 and Jewel's Reward in 1958.

Single Jockey. With hundreds of jockeys and thousands of horses competing over that 14-year span, it is hardly conceivable that one rider could score nine times in one major stakes, yet even this isn't a record.

Between 1935 and 1961, a single jockey rode 10 winners of the Jockey Club Gold Cup, a two-mile heat that may be the most searching test of horse and rider on the U.S. turf. That rider was Eddie Arcaro.

Paul Revere, who would be 240 years old if he were still counting, won't make it this week but will be represented by Eddie Deas, an exercise boy, suitably costumed, Eddie will ride a horse down the home stretch while the County Armagh Pipers Band plays suitably patriotic airs. This should take care of the Bicentennial as far



Eddie Arcaro

as Aqueduct is concerned, but it probably won't.

It was the eighteenth of April 'seventy-five, as Mr. Longfellow reminds us, when Revere set out to warn the countryside that the British were on the march. On the road, he fell in with Dr. Samuel Prescott, who had been paying a call on a Miss Muliken in Lexington. About midnight, they arrived at the home of John Hancock in Lexington.

Although Hancock had just had a tiff with his lady friend, Dorothy Quincy, the riders had a midnight snack and set off for Concord with William Dawes. When the British cavalry surprised them, Dawes and Prescott escaped but a trooper held his pistol to Revere's head and demanded to know what the hell was up. Revere not only spilled everything, he never let a peep out of him when a Redcoat appropriated his horse.

It wasn't his horse, either. The steed had been furnished to him by his friend John Larkin of Charlestown, who had borrowed it from his father, Samuel, a deacon, chairmaker and fisherman. According to a source, Revere's mount was a mare with the improbable name of Brown Beauty. When Revere was asked about it in later years, he could recall only that it was "a very good horse."

A few years ago, Joe Goldstein cited Esther Forbes' biography "Paul Revere and the World He Lived In" as author-

ity for a claim that the animal was a Narragansett pacer, but Goldstein was writing puff pieces about trotters and pacers for Roosevelt Raceway in those days and could have been prejudiced.

It seems fair to say of Revere that he was a master silversmith but no better than a curse on a horse. No great shakes as a soldier, either. After the disastrous Penobscot Expedition in 1779, in which he commanded artillery, he was accused of cowardice and insubordination. A court-martial cleared him but he left the service in some disrepute.

Although nobody is sure of the name of Revere's mount, a lot of people are pretty sure that the winner of the Wood is named either Zen or Bold Forbes, unless it turns out to be Cokaj. Sonkisser, Play the Red or Lord Henrice.

Bold Forbes is the hot item who won five straight in Puerto Rico last year, then came to New York and polished off the Tremont and Saratoga Special. After bucking shins, he took two seconds and two thirds in California, then won the San Vicente and came East to blow the field down in the Bay Shore.

The last is one of the prep races for the Wood. Another is The Gotham, which the unbeaten Zen won by a head from Cokaj. Zen's people aren't planning on shipping to Kentucky, but a big score in the Wood might change their minds. Before he was beaten off in the Arkansas Derby, Sonkisser won five of six races this year, including two Florida stakes, Lord Henrice is always close. Play the Red was third in The Gotham.

Without Honest Pleasure in the field—he is at Keeneland awaiting the Blue Grass Stakes—the Wood may not tell us much about the Kentucky Derby, but the prospect of Zen hooking Bold Forbes is exciting.

For history buffs, it might be mentioned that Paul wasn't the last Revere to get his name in the papers. His grandson, Joseph Warren Revere, made brigadier general during the war between the states, was court-martialed and dismissed for withdrawing from Chancellorsville without orders, but sentence was revoked and his resignation accepted.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
Eastern Division				
	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	3	1	.750	—
Milwaukee	2	2	.667	1.5
Detroit	2	2	.500	1
Boston	2	2	.500	1
Baltimore	2	2	.500	1.5
Cleveland	2	2	.500	2

Western Division				
	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	2	0	1.000	—
San Francisco	2	1	.667	1
Oakland	2	2	.500	1.5
Kansas City	1	1	.500	1
Minnesota	2	2	.500	1
California	2	2	.500	2

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Eastern Division				
	W	L	Pct	GB
Pittsburgh	3	0	1.000	—
Chicago	2	1	.667	1
New York	2	2	.500	1.5
Montreal	1	2	.333	2
St. Louis	1	2	.333	2
Philadelphia	2	2	.500	2.5

Western Division				
	W	L	Pct	GB
Cincinnati	3	0	1.000	—
Atlanta	2	0	.667	1
San Diego	2	2	.500	2
San Francisco	2	2	.500	2
Boston	2	2	.500	2.5
Los Angeles	0	2	.000	3

TUESDAY'S RESULTS				
Chicago 4, New York 4				
Pittsburgh 14, St. Louis 4				
Cincinnati 6, Atlanta 1				
Boston 5, San Francisco 1				
San Diego 8, Los Angeles 5				

WEDNESDAY'S GAME				
Philadelphia at Montreal				
New York at Chicago				
San Francisco at Houston				
San Diego at Los Angeles				

Montreal Leading in NHL Playoff

MONTREAL, April 14 (UPI)—Yvan Cournoyer and Jacques Lemaire scored power-play goals 14 seconds apart in the second period last night as the Montreal Canadiens took a 2-0 lead in their best-of-seven Stanley Cup quarterfinal series by defeating the Chicago Black Hawks, 3-1.

Phil Russell and Pit Martin were in the penalty box when Cournoyer scored his 56th Stanley Cup playoff goal. He shot the puck from the side of the net and it landed in the opposite corner of the cage past Black Hawks goaltender Tony Esposito.

Lemaire's goal, at 15:05, came as a result of the same power

